



County Borough of Southampton.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of Southampton

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough and Port of
Southampton.*

*Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever
Hospitals.*

SOUTHAMPTON :

Hampshire Advertiser Company Limited, 29, High Street.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1914, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1907, the Midwives' Act, 1902, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, is also included in the Report.

Summaries are also included in the Report of the general public health work carried out in the Borough, and the action taken in respect of infectious disease and the measures adopted for the prevention and control of Tuberculosis.

The health of the Borough was satisfactory during the year, but the death-rate and infantile mortality rate were higher—as was the case generally throughout England and Wales—than in the two preceding years.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,604
„ (including tidal water and foreshore)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,817
Population (estimated 1st July, 1914)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,948
Number of Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.9
Number of Inhabited Dwelling Houses (Census, 1911)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
Rateable Value (October, 1914)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£657,937
Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,949
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.9
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,716
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.90
„ corrected for age and sex distribution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.30
„ from Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Average Death Rate (10 years, 1904-1913)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.8

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the County Borough at the middle (1st July) of 1914 was 123,948 persons, being an addition of 4,936 to the census return of 1911. This estimate of the Registrar-General is based on the assumption of an annual rate of increase equal to the mean rate in the intercensal period 1901-1911.

This estimate may be taken as fairly correct. Since August the War has had a considerable influence on the movement of the male population of the Borough owing to the Docks having been closed to Mercantile traffic. Many men had to seek work elsewhere, or have been transferred to other Ports. Recruiting for the Army must also have made an appreciable reduction in the male population.

On the other hand there has been a large floating male population of men proceeding on Foreign Service, owing to Southampton being the chief port in the Kingdom for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops.

There has been an increase in the number of unoccupied houses. The enumeration which is made by the Health Department at the end of each year gave the number of void houses as 401. This is an increase of 175 compared with the enumeration of the previous year, when 226 were returned as uninhabited.

The total number of buildings used as dwellings at the Census amounted to 23,401. Since that date up to the middle of 1914, 1,060 new houses have been completed for occupation, giving a total of 24,461 houses in the Borough. If the number of uninhabited houses is deducted from the total and the result multiplied by the average number of persons in dwelling houses at the Census, 5.08, it gives a total population of 124,262.

The method of adding the natural increase of births over deaths since the Census up to the middle of the year gives a total of 123,706.

The estimate of the population made by the Registrar-General is used for all statistical purposes.

METEOROLOGY.

The climatic conditions in Southampton were remarkable for the alternately wet and dry periods experienced throughout the year.

March, April and May were exceptionally dry, only 3.24 inches of rain falling during the three months.

The latter part of November and the whole of December were very wet, the rainfall in December amounting to 9.89 inches, which is a record for that month in Southampton.

Taking the year as a whole the weather was very mild, the mean temperature being 51.7, which is higher than the average.

The rainfall amounted to 36.97 inches, being 4.56 above the average of the previous ten years.

The number of hours of sunshine amounted to 1,749 hours, the average for the previous ten years being 1,676.

In the Annual Summary for the year 1914 issued by the Meteorological Office, Greenwich, the mean temperature of towns along the South Coast is given as :—

Penzance ...	... 53.4	Eastbourne ...	51.7
Plymouth ...	... 51.9	Worthing ...	51.6
Brighton ...	... 51.9	Hastings ...	51.4
Falmouth ...	... 51.8	Bournemouth ...	51.0
Southampton ...	... 51.7	Dover ...	50.4

By the courtesy of the Director-General of Ordnance Survey—Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E., an abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1914 and the averages for ten years—1904–1913—are appended in a Table at the end of the Report (page 120).

BIRTHS.

The birth-rate for the year amounted to 23.87 per 1000 of the population. This is an increase of 0.09 above the rate recorded last year, and is the second year in succession to show an increase, but is 1.38 below the average of the last ten years, 1904–1913.

The number of births registered in the Borough amounted to 2,949 during the year, which included the 52 weeks ending 2nd January, 1915. This number is a decrease of 8 compared with the previous year (53 weeks), when 2,957 were recorded. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 1,188, compared with 1,353 in 1913 and 1,209 in 1912.

Of the 2,949 births registered, 1,499 were males and 1,450 females, the proportion of males to females being 1,034 males to every 1,000 females. The proportion in the previous ten years was 1,049, and the average for England and Wales 1,039.

The illegitimate births registered amounted to 104, compared with 115 in the previous year. This number is equal to a rate of 0.83 per 1,000 of the population, and to 35 illegitimate births to every 1,000 births registered. The average for England and Wales is 1.1 and 40.2 respectively. The occupation of the mother was given as domestic servant in 54 instances.

DEATHS.

The Death-rate of the Borough for the year amounted to 13.89 per 1000 of the population. This rate is higher than in the two preceding years, the death-rate in 1913 being 12.90, and 1912, 13.17, and is slightly higher than the average for the previous ten years, 13.8.

The increase in the number of deaths was chiefly due to the excessive mortality among persons aged 60 and upwards. The diseases showing the greatest increase of mortality being pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, organic heart disease and senile decay.

In comparing the death-rate with other towns and with England and Wales the age and sex constitution of the population has to be taken into account, and the Registrar-General supplies to each of the large towns a factor by which the general death-rate should be multiplied to make it comparable with that of England and Wales. This gives a corrected death-rate for each town of what it would be if the age and sex distribution of the population were the same as that of England and Wales. The factor for correction for Southampton is 0.9574, which gives a death-rate corrected for age and sex distribution of 13.30.

The statistics for the year 1914 relate to the 52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1915, the previous year, 1913, included the 53 weeks ended 3rd January, 1914. The birth, death and disease rates, however, are calculated to an annual rate equal to 52.17747 weeks.

During the period mentioned 1,792 deaths were registered in the Borough, being an increase of 142 over the total recorded during the preceding year (53 weeks).

Of the total of 1,792 registered, 139 were deaths of non-residents coming under the definition of transferable deaths; that is of persons who having a fixed or usual residence in England and Wales die in a district other than that in which they resided. On the other hand 63 deaths of persons occurred in other districts in England and Wales who were assignable to the Borough, giving a corrected total of deaths belonging to the Borough of 1,716, being an increase of 112 over the total of 1913.

Twenty-four deaths of persons were registered in the Borough from injuries sustained, or disease contracted in the War in France and Belgium. These deaths have been included in the total of non-residents.

Five deaths of persons (foreigners) who had arrived in the Port were registered during the year in the Borough, and having no settled residence in England and Wales are included as residents and are included in tabulated statements in the Report. The diseases from which they died are : Pneumonia 1, Heart Disease 1, Hæmatemesis 1, Childbirth 1, Premature Birth 1.

The death-rate in the Municipal Wards was lowest in St. Denys and Shirley Wards and highest in Town and Trinity Wards, the latter showing a considerable increase over the preceding year, mainly attributable to deaths of old people. All the Wards had an increased death-rate compared with the previous year with the exception of Banister, Shirley, Bevois and St. Denys Wards.

The Death-rate in each of the Municipal Wards of the Borough per 1,000 of the population was :—

St. Denys ...	...	10.5	All Saints ...	13.8
Shirley ...	...	10.7	Freemantle ...	14.1
Banister ...	...	11.3	St. Marys ...	14.5
Millbrook ...	...	11.8	Northam ...	15.1
Bevois ...	...	12.4	Trinity ...	18.2
Newtown ...	...	12.4	Town ...	20.6
Portswood ...	...	12.6		

The causes of death in each Municipal Ward are shown in Table 9 (page 108). Other statistics relating to the Municipal Wards are given in a table on the following page.

The Death-rate in each of the old Civil Parishes of the Borough was :—

Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	15.8
Portswood and Bitterne Park	...	...	...	...	...	11.5
Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook	...	...	...	...	...	12.0

The Borough is now united into one Civil Parish, and is divided into two Registration Districts—east and west—the dividing line being the main street from the Town Quay to the top of the Common.

The Death-rate for England and Wales during the year 1914 was 14.0, and for the 97 large towns 14.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of deaths of males amounted to 944, and of females 772, the deaths of males being equal to a rate of 15.8 and females 12.1 per 1,000 of the estimated male and female population of the Borough.

Of the 1,792 deaths registered in the Borough 609 occurred in public institutions, which is equal to 34.0 per cent. of the total deaths. The percentage in England and Wales was 22.2, and in 97 large towns (including London), 28.8. The institutions in which the deaths occurred were : Isolation Hospital, 54 ; Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, 175 ; Shirley Children's Hospital, 4 ; The Workhouse, 78 ; Union Infirmary, 265 ; Nursing Institutions, 23 ; Military Hospitals, 10.

Inquests were held on 160 of the deaths registered during the year, which is equal to a percentage of 8.9 of the total deaths. The percentage in England and Wales was 7.3, and in the 96 great towns (including London), 7.8.

TABLE A.

Showing Estimated Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality, and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the year 1914, together with the Averages for the years 1911-1912-1913.

Ward.	Esti- mated popu- lation Middle of 1914.	1914.					Averages, Years 1911-1912-1913.				
		Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Death Rate from Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.
1. Town	11,651	24.5	150.9	1.38	2.41	20.6	24.2	125.8	1.26	2.28	17.9
2. St. Mary's	12,679	24.4	120.1	0.87	1.35	14.5	23.9	116.9	1.65	1.57	16.0
3. Northam	11,597	28.7	120.5	1.30	1.73	15.1	31.0	98.7	1.95	1.58	15.0
4. Trinity	9,063	25.6	107.6	1.44	1.20	18.2	25.3	86.9	1.21	1.36	13.6
5. Newtown	8,355	21.3	33.9	0.84	1.20	12.4	20.1	77.8	0.68	0.96	12.3
6. All Saints	9,170	19.7	61.1	0.88	1.53	13.8	17.2	66.9	0.51	1.44	13.0
7. Bevois	8,284	19.9	91.5	0.48	0.97	12.4	20.5	81.7	0.97	1.13	13.4
8. Banister	7,661	14.7	62.5	0.39	0.92	11.3	15.3	61.9	0.23	0.58	10.3
9. Freemantle	8,032	21.6	69.4	0.75	0.87	14.1	20.1	93.7	1.17	1.17	13.0
10. Millbrook	9,874	25.5	91.6	1.02	1.52	11.8	28.4	130.0	2.00	1.44	13.7
11. Shirley	9,848	30.6	56.6	0.82	1.53	10.7	28.4	103.2	1.55	0.97	13.5
12. Portswood	8,997	24.0	60.5	0.78	1.45	12.6	24.5	97.0	1.32	1.58	11.9
13. St. Deny's	8,737	25.3	72.5	1.72	0.80	10.5	23.6	109.4	1.25	1.11	12.8
Totals	123,948	23.87	89.9	1.00	1.39	13.89	23.68	100.2	1.26	1.37	13.77

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year amounted to 264, which is equal to a rate of 89.9 per 1,000 births registered during the same period.

This rate, 89.9, is higher than that of the previous year, which was 81.5. In 1912 the rate was 84.4, and in 1911, 135, the latter being the highest recorded in the Borough since 1901.

The infantile mortality rate in 1914 in England and Wales was 105, and in the 97 great towns (including London), 114.

Seventy of the deaths occurred during the first week of life, which is equal to 26.5 per cent. of the total recorded. In the previous year the percentage was 30.7.

The causes which were responsible for the largest number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the last four years are :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	131	28	30	44
Premature Birth	65	55	64	69
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	49	27	25	34
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	56	42	45	33
Measles	4	2	10	4

The deaths of illegitimate infants numbered 23, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period is equal to an infantile mortality rate of 221, compared with 84.7 for legitimate infants.

Similar rates for six years are given for comparison :—

	Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.
1909	99	311
1910	75	164
1911	128	366
1912	79	237
1913	77	191
1914	85	221

The Infantile Mortality in the old Civil Parishes of the Borough per 1,000 births registered was : Town proper, 105.1 ; Portswood and Bitterne Park, 76.2 ; Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook, 71.1, the rate in Town proper showing a considerable increase over the preceding year.

The lowest rate in the Municipal Wards was in Newtown Ward with the low figure of 33.9, the highest rate being in Town Ward, 150.9.

The rates in the Municipal Wards are given below, the rate in the preceding year being shown for comparison :—

Ward.	1914.			1913.		
Newtown	33.9	...	40.7	
Shirley	56.6	...	103.4	
Portswood	60.5	...	85.6	
All Saints	61.1	...	39.2	
Banister	62.5	...	49.6	
Freemantle	69.4	...	64.3	
St. Denys	72.5	...	74.1	
Bevois	91.5	...	72.6	
Millbrook	91.6	...	68.1	
Trinity	107.6	...	66.7	
St. Marys	120.1	...	159.3	
Northam	120.5	...	67.2	
Town	150.9	...	103.2	

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

This Act was passed in order that Health Authorities might obtain immediate notice of the occurrence of a birth, thus making it possible for Health Visitors to give early instruction and advice to the mother as to the feeding and treatment of the child. Under the Registration Act, which allows a limit of six weeks within which a birth may be registered, it frequently occurs that registration of a birth is only obtained after death has taken place. During the year 146 deaths occurred among infants under six weeks of age, being 55 per cent. of all those that occurred under one year of age.

The number of notifications received during the year under the Act amounted to 2,315, which is 177 less than in the previous year, and 254 less than in 1912.

The total notified is equal to a percentage of 78.5 of the births registered during the same period, the percentage being less than in previous years.

The numbers notified and percentage during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Notified by—					
Doctors	255	319	289	334	321
Midwives	1,788	1,727	1,790	1,836	1,733
Other persons present in the house at time of birth ...	462	400	490	322	261
	<hr/> 2,505 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,446 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,569 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,492 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,315 <hr/>
Percentage to births registered during the same period ...	85.6	85.9	91.1	84.3	78.5

On the receipt of notification of a birth in the old and poorer quarters of the town a Health Visitor visits the house in order that she may give advice and instruction as to the feeding and management of infants if indicated. It is found that as a rule these visits are welcomed, and they are repeated at intervals for two or three months after the birth of the child if thought necessary.

The number of Births visited by the Health Visitor amounted to 975 primary visits and 2,521 re-visits.

Information is also obtained where possible as to the method of feeding newly-born children in the Borough with a view of obtaining information as to feeding for statistical purposes, and for comparing the mortality amongst breast-fed and bottle-fed children.

It is difficult, however, to arrive at a reliable comparison owing to many infants being weaned two or three months after birth, and as the visits are made within the first two months of birth the figures given below relate only to that period.

It was possible to obtain information in 2,588 instances as to the feeding, of which 2,080 were stated to be fed by breast alone, 79 by mixed feeding, and 429 by cows' milk, condensed milk, or patent foods.

The deaths of infants under one year of age amongst those as to whom information as to feeding had been obtained were as follows :—

How Fed.	Number.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Breast ... ...	... 2,080	83	3.99
Other than Breast-fed	... 508	88	17.12

All premises visited in connection with the Notification of Births Act were inspected, resulting in 580 sanitary defects or nuisances being remedied.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Local Government Board have in recent years devoted considerable attention to questions connected with Maternity and Infant Welfare and have issued a circular dated 30th July, 1914, recommending that the matter should be dealt with on a more comprehensive basis, and that there should be a continuity in dealing with the whole period from birth until the time when the child is entered upon a school register.

The Board suggest that this work should be extended in two directions :—

1. For securing improved natal and ante-natal conditions.
2. For continuing the work in relation to children beyond the first year of life.

The Board contemplates that medical advice, and, where necessary, treatment should be continuously and systematically available for expectant mothers and for children till they are entered on a School Register, and that arrangements should be made for home visitation throughout this period ; to the latter the Board attach much importance.

Subject to the sanction of Parliament the Local Government Board will consider applications for Grants in respect of any work falling within the scope of the scheme outlined in the Memorandum. These Grants will normally amount to one-half the approved expenditure.

In order to completely carry out the suggestions contained in the circular it will be necessary to make arrangements for :—

ANTE-NATAL.

- (1) An Ante-Natal Clinic for expectant mothers.
- (2) The home visiting of expectant mothers.
- (3) A Maternity Hospital or beds at a Hospital, in which complicated cases of pregnancy can receive treatment.

NATAL.

- (1) Such assistance as may be needed to ensure the mother having skilled and prompt attendance during confinement at home.
- (2) The confinement of sick women, including women having contracted pelvis or suffering from any other condition involving danger to the mother or infant, at a hospital.

POST-NATAL.

- (1) The treatment in a hospital of complications arising after parturition, whether in the mother or in the infant.
- (2) The provision of systematic advice and treatment for infants at a Baby Clinic or Infant Dispensary.
- (3) The continuance of these Clinics and Dispensaries, so as to be available for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register, i.e., the register of a Public Elementary School, Nursery School, Creche, Day Nursery, School for Mothers, or other School.
- (4) The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register as above defined.

Careful records have to be kept in regard to the children. These records have to be in such a form that they may subsequently be available for the information of the School Medical Officer when the child is entered at a school.

With regard to the existing facilities for dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare they are almost entirely confined to Voluntary Agencies.

The Southampton Babies' Welcome and School for Mothers, which is supported by voluntary help and subscriptions has been in existence since 1911. At the present time it has a centre at Holy Trinity Schools, and branches at the Mission Room in King Street and at St. Agnes Hall, Portswood.

These Welcomes are open once a week for the attendance of Mothers and Babies when a Medical practitioner, or Nurse, and some of the voluntary helpers are present to answer questions and give advice. Many expectant mothers attend these centres. Lectures are given periodically, and on many occasions a member of the Medical staff of the Health Department attends to speak and give advice. Much good work has been carried out by this Society.

In order to put into operation a comprehensive scheme embodying the different suggestions of the Local Government Board it would be necessary that the Public Health Authority should take over the control of all administrative measures dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, and at the same time avail themselves of all voluntary help.

For the present it would be advisable to continue the work carried out at the Centre at Holy Trinity Schools and branches and to gradually extend these so as to cover all the requirements of the Anti-Natal and Natal periods specified in the Memorandum of the Local Government Board. With regard to the provision of a Maternity Hospital or treatment in a Hospital of complications arising from parturition the only available accommodation other than the Parish Infirmary is the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.

With regard to the Post-Natal period the existing School Clinic might be extended so as to make provision for systematic advice and treatment for infants and for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register.

The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register would also have to be carried out.

In order that any such scheme may be started it will be necessary to enter into communication with the Voluntary Agency already at work with a view to the Health Authority taking over control of their organisation. A further additional staff of two or three Health Visitors (Certificated Nurses) would be necessary; also the frequent attendance of a Medical Officer at each centre would have to be provided.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes—Certified	...	...	...	78	18	18	8	114	51	37	36	26	264
—Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	6
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	6
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	...	8
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	3	3	4	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	7	5	2	19
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	10	7	6	34
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	2	2	10
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	6	2	3	2	13	4	1	...	...	18
Premature Birth	...	...	...	42	7	8	2	59	10	...	...	...	69
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	7	6	1	1	15	5	8	5	1	34
Other Causes	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	8	3	2	1	4	18
Totals	...	...	...	70	18	18	8	114	51	37	36	26	264

Nett Births in the Year—Legitimate, 2,845; Illegitimate, 104.

Nett Deaths in the Year—Legitimate infants, 241; Illegitimate infants, 23.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SOUTHAMPTON SINCE 1882.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Average Five Years.		
				Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.
1882	32.1	18.3	131	31.8	18.6	134
1883	34.6	20.9	137			
1884	31.7	16.9	114			
1885	30.5	19.0	146			
1886	30.1	18.0	140			
1887	31.3	18.7	145	30.6	17.5	128
1888	31.3	16.9	126			
1889	30.6	16.3	117			
1890	28.5	17.5	129			
1891	31.3	18.0	123			
1892	28.6	21.5	148	29.8	18.6	145
1893	29.5	19.5	157			
1894	30.2	16.0	119			
1895	30.4	18.7	155			
1896	30.4	17.2	146			
1897	30.4	17.3	156	29.6	17.6	159
1898	29.8	17.3	153			
1899	29.6	19.1	178			
1900	28.3	17.6	152			
1901	30.0	16.6	154			
1902	29.1	15.7	124	27.6	14.6	120
1903	29.4	14.1	114			
1904	27.5	14.2	114			
1905	26.0	15.1	133			
1906	26.0	13.8	113			
1907	24.3	13.6	108	24.8	13.7	108
1908	25.4	13.6	113			
1909	25.3	13.9	106			
1910	24.9	12.4	79			
1911	23.9	15.2	135			
1912	23.3	13.2	84			
1913	23.8	12.9	82			
1914	23.9	13.9	90			

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The death-rate from diseases usually classified as the chief epidemic diseases, namely: Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea and Enteritis, amounted to 0.996 per 1,000 of the population, which is very slightly higher than in the preceding year, when the rate was 0.980.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases specified above for the past five years is shown in the following table :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Small Pox ...	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever ...	.017	.042	.017	.016	.081
Diphtheria ...	.136	.194	.158	.241	.316
Enteric Fever ...	.085	.025	.066	.048	.048
Measles ...	.145	.109	.149	.241	.081
Whooping Cough ...	.094	.151	.291	.080	.081
Diarrhœa & Enteritis under 2 years of age	.288	1.328	.257	.354	.389
Total Zymotic death-rate ...	0.765	1.849	0.938	0.980	0.996

THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year amounted to 1,454. The following is a list of notifiable diseases and the number of cases notified of each disease :—

Small Pox ...	...	...	...	2
Cholera ...	...	...	...	0
Plague ...	...	...	...	0
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	450
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	67
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	344
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	0
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	23
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	0
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	0
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	4
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	0
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	1
*Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	48
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	411
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	104
				1,454

*Made compulsorily notifiable on and after 1st April, 1914.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in the Borough during the past five years :—

DISEASE.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Small Pox	—	—	2	1	2
Scarlet Fever	219	198	288	177	344
Diphtheria	208	352	192	357	450
Enteric Fever	55	20	12	33	23
Continued Fever	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	4	5	3	4
Erysipelas	67	69	72	51	67
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	48
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	339	464	411
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	105	104
Total	553	643	912	1191	1454

All cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were made compulsorily notifiable on the 1st January, 1912, other forms of Tuberculosis on the 1st February, 1913, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum on 1st April, 1914.

Detailed information respecting Tuberculosis is given on pages 32 to 64.

The table which follows gives a comparison of the infectious sickness rates during the year 1914 in Southampton with the average for England, and for the County Boroughs of England per 1,000 of the population.

			County Boroughs		
			Southampton.	of England.	England.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	0.02	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	2.78	4.74	4.38
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	3.64	1.54	1.60
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	0.19	0.24	0.23
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	0.03	0.08	0.06
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	0.54	0.84	0.74
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	0.00	0.01	0.01
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	0.01	0.02	0.01
			7.21	7.47	7.03

There were 2,509 visits and re-visits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

In addition, 7,956 visits were made to the homes of persons who had been exposed to infection on ships arriving in the Port.

In connection with school absentees, 214 visits were made where non-notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Of the cases notified under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 541 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 124 houses in which cases occurred.

Particulars respecting each disease are appended :—

SMALL-POX.

Two cases of Small-pox were notified in the Borough during the year. The particulars of these cases are :—

(1). The s.s. "Avon" arrived at Southampton on the 7th February from Brazil and reported having landed a third-class passenger at Vigo on the 5th February suffering from Small-pox. The usual precautions were taken and the crew residing in the town kept under observation. On the 26th February S.W.D., aged 16 years, residing at Lower Canal Walk, who had been employed removing bedding from the s.s. "Avon," and who had been kept under observation, developed Small-pox. The patient was immediately removed to the Hospital Ship, and the occupants of the house and all contacts were removed to the Outbathing Station at West Quay and bathed, disinfected, and vaccinated, and kept under observation for three weeks. The case was of a modified type and had been vaccinated in infancy.

(2). The second case occurring in the Borough was that of a coloured seaman, H.S., aged 26 years, residing in Cross House Road. The patient had arrived at Southampton on the s.s. "Avon" from South America on the 13th June and first complained of feeling unwell on the 30th June. The case was notified

on 1st July as Small-pox and was immediately removed to the Hospital Ship and all occupants of the house taken to the Out-bathing Station, West Quay and bathed, disinfected, and contacts vaccinated and kept under observation. The disease was of a discrete type. The patient had been vaccinated about nine years before his illness.

No further cases occurred from either of those mentioned above.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 344, being an increase of 167 cases compared with total recorded in the previous year, and was the highest number recorded since 1909.

The number of cases notified and deaths resulting from the disease for the past five years were :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1907	...	...	...	165	2	1.21
1908	...	...	...	536	4	0.75
1909	...	...	...	424	5	1.47
1910	...	...	...	219	2	0.92
1911	...	...	...	195	5	2.56
1912	...	...	...	288	2	0.69
1913	...	...	...	177	2	1.13
1914	...	...	...	344	10	2.91

The disease was very prevalent during the last three months of the year, especially in the Shirley Ward, during the month of October.

The disease was of a more severe type than is generally the case at Southampton, the case mortality, 2.91 per cent, being higher than for several years past.

Two hundred and thirty-five of the cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, being a percentage of 68.3, compared with 78.0 in the previous year, and 81.6 in 1912.

In addition to the above cases, seventeen cases of Scarlet Fever from neighbouring districts, two cases which were landed in the Port and four Military cases, were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year, making a total of 258 cases admitted.

Operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids was performed on 14 cases, or 5.4 per cent. of the total number of cases admitted to Hospital (including cases admitted from other districts). The percentage last year was 4.3.

The number of cases admitted suffering with purulent nasal discharge amounted to 53. The number of cases suffering with purulent ear discharge was 17.

The methods of treatment and discharge which have been adopted at the Isolation Hospital since 1902 were again carried out during the year, no heed being taken of desquamation in regard to detention in Hospital, but particular attention being given to the condition of the respiratory passages, ears, etc., by special isolation and treatment.

One "return" case occurred during the year. The particulars of this case are :—

W.D. Age, 7 years, was admitted on May 14th suffering from Scarlet Fever and discharged June 15th. On June 24th his brother, F.D., aged 9 years, was admitted to the Hospital, suffering with Scarlet Fever.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases in each year :—

Year.	Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of "return" cases.	Cases treated at home.
1902	... 261	208	48	7	53
1903	... 427	353	34	7	74
1904	... 113	102	26.7	2	11
1905	... 140	123	29.3	2	17
1906	... 68	60	28.8	2	8
1907	... 165	151	32.6	3	14
1908	... 536	378	33.7	5	158
1909	... 424	331	38.8	3	93
1910	... 219	183	36.9	0	36
1911	... 195	171	34.0	0	24
1912	... 288	235	32.0	0	53
1913	... 177	136	34.0	4	41
1914	... 344	235	30.5	1	109

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria was again very prevalent in some districts of the Borough as was the case in the previous year. The total number of cases was the highest recorded in the Borough. The number of cases notified amounted to a total of 450, being an increase of 93 over those recorded in 1913 and of 258 over 1912.

The disease was especially prevalent in the St. Denys Ward, where a total of 96 cases was recorded. Cases occurred with some frequency in the Ward in May and June, and energetic measures were taken to trace the origin and prevent the spread of the disease. Several of the cases had attended the Bitterne Park School, and on two occasions the throats of all the children attending these schools were examined and swabs taken for bacteriological examination from those showing any suspicious symptoms with a view of detecting any child who may be acting as a carrier of infection. In two cases the specimens taken from the children examined were positive and they had undoubtedly been conveying infection to others.

In Shirley Ward the disease was also prevalent during the latter half of the year, especially in one or two streets in the older part of Shirley. Every case was investigated thoroughly in order to try and gain some evidence as to the cause of the disease. In most of the cases, however, it was impossible to discover any cause to which the disease could be attributed.

As was remarked in last year's report the districts in which the fewest cases occurred were those in which the oldest and smallest type of house is found, namely, in the Town, St. Mary and Northam Wards (see Table following page 28).

Thirty-nine deaths were recorded amongst the cases notified, giving a mortality rate of 8.67 per cent., which is slightly higher than in the previous year.

The number of cases notified and deaths recorded during the past ten years are shown in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1905	...	...	...	229	26	11.35
1906	...	...	...	262	24	9.16
1907	...	...	...	204	22	10.78
1908	...	...	...	248	16	6.45
1909	...	...	...	202	19	8.56
1910	...	...	...	208	16	7.69
1911	...	...	...	352	23	6.53
1912	...	...	...	192	19	9.90
1913	...	...	...	357	30	8.40
1914	...	...	...	450	39	8.67

Two hundred and ninety-two of the 450 cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 64.9, compared with 62.7 in 1913 and 78.7 in 1912.

In addition to the above, 13 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from neighbouring districts, and 11 Military cases were admitted, making a total of 316 admissions.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The cases of Enteric Fever notified in the Borough during the year amounted to 23. This is a decrease of 10 cases compared with those notified in 1913, and is 12 less than the average for the preceding five years.

The number of cases notified, and the deaths that occurred amongst cases notified in the Borough since 1901 are given in the following table :—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified in the Borough.
1901	...	...	...	106	7	6.6
1902	...	...	...	123	15	12.2
1903	...	...	...	148	19	12.8
1904	...	...	...	19	1	5.3
1905	...	...	...	34	8	23.5
1906	...	...	...	15	5	33.3
1907	...	...	...	21	4	19.0
1908	...	...	...	37	4	10.8
1909	...	...	...	53	7	13.2
1910	...	...	...	55	9	16.4
1911	...	...	...	20	3	15.0
1912	...	...	...	13	3	23.1
1913	...	...	...	33	6	18.2
1914	...	...	...	23	4	17.4

The above table does not include the deaths of persons who were landed in the Port suffering from Enteric Fever and who subsequently died from the disease in Hospitals in the Borough.

During the year 1914 two deaths of residents of the Borough occurred from Enteric Fever in the Northern Fever Hospital, Liverpool. These cases were Ship Stewards who were landed in Liverpool suffering from Enteric Fever which had been contracted abroad. These two deaths are not shown above, but are included in all other Tables in this Report relating to Enteric Fever, the deaths being transferred to Southampton under the rules of the Local Government Board relating to transferable deaths.

Five cases notified in one family residing in a small house at Highfield were notified during April. The father had been out of work for some months. The parents had not applied for parish relief, and the children being half-starved had picked up and eaten any food they could get. The first two cases were notified on April 8th, from whom the other three cases in the family probably contracted the disease.

Only one case was stated to have eaten shell-fish prior to illness. Three cases were those of scurfer-boys who had been engaged working on ships in the Dock.

Four cases arrived in Southampton unwell: one case from Cannes, one case from Carnarvon, one case, a seaman, who had landed at Liverpool, and one case arrived home unwell from South Africa.

In the remaining cases no evidence could be obtained as to the cause of the disease.

Thirteen of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment; five cases were admitted to the Union Infirmary before notification and were treated at that Institution.

In addition to the cases removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Borough 13 cases were admitted that were landed from vessels that arrived in the Port.

The following is a detailed list of cases which occurred in the Borough during the year :—

ENTERIC FEVER, 1914.

NO.	DATE. 1914.	NAME.	AGE.	SEX.	ADDRESS.	WHERE ISOLATED.	REMARKS.
1	March 3	W.B.	25	M	Sailors' Home	Isolation Hospital	...
2	" 12	C.W.L.	23	M	Church Street	Do.	Returned home unwell from Cannes.
3	April 8	H.A.	9	M	Highfield Lane	Union Infirmary	...
4	" 8	P.A.	7	F	Do.	Do.	...
5	" 15	V.A.	4	F	Do.	Do.	...
6	" 20	E.A.	16	F	Chaplin Street	Isolation Hospital	In contact with above cases.
7	" 20	E.A.	18	F	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	June 4	F.M.	36	M	Workhouse	Union Infirmary	No fixed abode; unable to trace movements
9	July 10	S.E.G.	36	F	St. James' Road	Nursing Home	Returned home unwell from Carnarvon
10	Aug. 3	S.H.	16	M.	Dock Street	Isolation Hospital	Patient employed as a scurfer and working on ships at the Docks
11	" 14	N.M.J.G.	6	F	Methuen Street	At Home	...
12	" 25	J.W.O.	24	M	Manchester Street	Isolation Hospital	Returned home unwell from Liverpool
13	Sept. 2	K.C.	36	F	Cross Court	Union Infirmary	...
14	" 3	C.G.P.	26	M	Newcombe Road	Isolation Hospital	Had eaten shell-fish previous to illness
15	" 11	E.C.W.	14	M	St. Mark's Terrace	At Home	...
16	" 12	M.M.	7	M	New Road	Isolation Hospital	...
17	" 26	R.G.J.	15	M	Manor Farm Road	Do.	...
18	Oct. 2	L.C.	16	M	Radcliffe Road	Do	Patient employed as a scurfer and working on ships at the Docks
19	" 8	W.S.	8	M	Threefield Lane	Do.	...
20	" 10	A.G.S.	20	M	Bevois Street	At Home	Returned home unwell after a voyage to South Africa
21	" 12	G.B.F.	14	M	Endle Street	Isolation Hospital	Patient employed as a scurfer and working on ships at the Docks
22	" 14	E.F.G.	42	F	Livingstone Road	At Home	Notified after death
23	Nov. 4	M.S.	17	F	Northam Street	Isolation Hospital	...

MEASLES.

The deaths recorded from Measles during the year amounted to 10, which is a decrease of 20 compared with the previous year, and 6 below the average of the past five years. The disease was prevalent in the Borough at the commencement of the year, but the cases were of a comparatively mild nature. Eight of the deaths recorded occurred in Town and St. Mary's Wards.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Ten deaths occurred from Whooping Cough, being the same number as was recorded in the previous year, which was the lowest number recorded in the Borough in any year. The average number of deaths recorded during the preceding five years was 23. Seven of the deaths occurred in the Town and St. Mary's Wards.



The following shows the Sanitary Defects found in Houses in which cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever occurred :—

WARD.	Number of cases notified during the year.		Water Closets inadequately supplied with water.		Defective guttering under roof of houses causing damp walls.		Defective drains		Dirty walls and ceilings of houses.		Defective paving in back yards.		No sanitary dustbins		Roof of houses defective.		Back yards unpaved.		Total number of Nuisances abated.	
	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.
Town ...	15	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Marys ...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northam ...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinity ...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newtown ...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Saints ...	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bevois ...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banister ...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freemantle... 30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millbrook ... 51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shirley ... 73	73	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portswood ... 34	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Denys ... 96	96	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	449	23	4	...	6	23	1	33	2	16	...	4	1	7	...	10	...	103	4	...

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

The number of deaths from diseases classified by the Registrar-General under the above heading amounted to a total of 61, being an increase of 6 over those recorded in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 75.

The deaths classified by the Registrar-General under the above heading include the following diseases :—

				Under 2 years of age.	Aged 2 years and over.	Total.
Diarrhœa and Infective						
Enteritis	...	...	...	35	1	36
Enteritis	...	...	...	2	1	3
Gastro Enteritis	...	...	...	11	4	15
Dyspepsia (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	—	—	—
Colitis	...	...	...	—	2	2
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	—	4	4
Ulceration of Intestines	...	...	...	—	1	1
				—	—	—
				48	13	61
				—	—	—

The death-rate from all diseases under the heading of Diarrhœa and Enteritis amounted to 0.49 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.44 in 1913, 0.31 in 1912, and 1.50 in 1911. The death-rate from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age was equal to a rate of 0.39, compared with 0.35 in 1913, 0.24 in 1912, and 1.33 in 1911. The deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age was equal to a rate of 16.3 per 1,000 births, compared with 20.41 for England and Wales, and 26.09 for the 97 large towns.

The deaths from these diseases reached their maximum in September, as is usual in Southampton, 32 deaths being registered in the four weeks ending 26th September.

The largest number of deaths occurred in the Northam, Trinity and Town Wards, the total recorded being 10, 8 and 6 respectively.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

REGULATIONS. 1912.

Only one case was notified under these Regulations during the year ; the particulars of the case are :—

A.S.—Aged 2 years, female, residing at West Place, Chapel. The patient had been ill for a long time, and for two months prior to notification had been attending as an out-patient at the Southampton Dispensary. The case was taken to the Royal South Hants Hospital on January 27th, and was diagnosed as a case of poliomyelitis. The patient was still undergoing treatment for paralysis as an out-patient at the Hospital at the end of the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM)

REGULATIONS, 1914.

The Regulations came into operation on the 1st April, 1914, making it compulsory that any Medical Practitioner or Certified Midwife in attendance upon a child suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum to forthwith notify the case to the Medical Officer of Health.

The expression “ Ophthalmia Neonatorum,” for the purposes of the Regulations, “ means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant commencing within twenty-one days from the date of its birth.”

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is a common cause of hopeless blindness, but in many cases this may be prevented if skilled treatment is commenced at an early stage. The Regulations have proved most beneficial in enabling the Public Health Staff to obtain information as to the existence of cases which otherwise would probably have only come to their knowledge after permanent injury had been done.

All cases have been immediately visited by a Lady Health Visitor to impress on the parents the serious nature of the disease and the necessity of carrying out Medical advice given. Most of the cases were taken to the Free Eye Hospital for treatment.

During the period 1st April to the end of the year 48 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received. Seven cases were notified by medical practitioners, 24 by certified midwives, and 17 from the Free Eye Hospital.

In the Municipal Wards the following is the percentage of cases notified to births registered : All Saints, 0.6 ; Newtown, 0.6 ; Shirley, 0.7 ; Banister, 0.9 ; St. Denys, 0.9 ; Trinity, 0.9 ; Freemantle, 1.2 ; Millbrook, 1.2 ; Northam, 2.1 ; Portswood, 2.3 ; Town, 2.8 ; St. Mary, 2.9 ; Bevois, 3.0 ; whole Borough, 1.6.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis of persons classified as residents of the Borough amounted to 211, as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	172
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	16
Tuberculosis of the Peritoneum and Intestines				8
" " Spine	...	...	...	3
" " Hip Joint	...	...	...	2
" " Skin	...	...	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>
				211
				<hr/>

The total number of deaths recorded from all forms of the disease is 25 more than in the previous year, Pulmonary Tuberculosis showing an increase of 22 deaths, and other forms an increase of 3.

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was equal to 1.39 per 1000 of the population. This is 0.18 higher than in 1913, and is 0.11 higher than the average of 1.28 for the preceding ten years.

The mortality of both males and females from Pulmonary Tuberculosis showed an increase when compared with the previous year. The death-rates calculated on the estimated male and female population were 1.75 and 1.06 respectively.

Death-rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis since 1901.

			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1901	...	...	1.76	1.01	1.37
1902	...	...	1.77	1.23	1.49
1903	...	...	1.50	0.83	1.15
1904	...	...	1.62	0.92	1.26
1905	...	...	1.59	0.87	1.22
1906	...	...	1.83	0.95	1.38
1907	...	...	1.41	0.84	1.11
1908	...	...	1.42	0.91	1.15
1909	...	...	1.85	0.91	1.36
1910	...	...	1.75	0.76	1.23
1911	...	...	2.01	1.17	1.58
1912	...	...	1.81	0.88	1.33
1913	...	...	1.52	0.92	1.21
1914	...	...	1.75	1.06	1.39

The percentage of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year to cases notified during the same period is appended with the comparative figures for 1912 and 1913 :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	...	...	52.5	39.6	47.2
1913	...	...	38.7	25.8	32.3
1914	...	...	45.6	37.2	41.8

Of the cases dying in 1914 the following table shows the years in which the primary notifications were received. Compulsory notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis first came into operation on the 1st January, 1912 :—

1909	...	...	...	...	...	1
1910	...	...	...	...	...	1
1911	...	...	...	...	...	4
1912	...	...	...	...	...	17
1913	...	...	...	...	...	44
1914	...	...	...	...	...	83
Not notified	...	...	...	...	...	22
						—
						172
						—

The mortality from tuberculous diseases other than pulmonary was equal to a rate of 0.32 per 1000 of the population, which is slightly higher than in the previous year, but compares favourably with the average, 0.42, for the past ten years.

Table showing death-rates, per 1000 of the population, from Tubercular Diseases, from 1873 to 1913, grouped in periods of five years :—

	Pulmonary.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Total Tubercular Diseases.
1873-1876 (4 years) ...	—	—	2.79
1877-1880 (4 years) ...	2.11	0.68	2.79
1881-1885 (5 years) ...	1.86	0.63	2.49
1886-1890 (5 years) ...	1.72	0.50	2.22
1891-1895 (5 years) ...	1.56	0.68	2.24
1896-1900 (5 years) ...	1.49	0.57	2.06
1901-1905 (5 years) ...	1.30	0.51	1.81
1906-1910 (5 years) ...	1.25	0.41	1.66
1911 ...	1.58	0.43	2.01
1912 ...	1.33	0.35	1.68
1913 ...	1.21	0.29	1.50
1914 ...	1.39	0.32	1.71

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912, DURING
THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1915.

Form A	...	...	...	...	533
„ B	...	...	...	...	7
„ C	...	...	...	...	266
„ D	...	...	...	...	335
					<hr/>
					1141
					<hr/>

Of the above total 515 were primary notifications, that is, notified for the first time in the County Borough.

The localisation of the disease in the 515 primary cases notified was :—

NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED
DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Localisation of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PULMONARY.			
Lungs	217	172	389
Larynx	1	2	3
Pleuræ	—	1	1
Lungs and Larynx	4	—	4
„ Bronchial Glands	1	2	3
„ Pleuræ	1	1	2
„ Cervical Glands	1	—	1
„ Glands of Abdomen	1	—	1
„ Kidneys	2	—	2
„ Ankle	—	1	1
„ Leg	—	1	1
„ Spine	—	1	1
„ Knee	—	1	1
„ Meninges of Brain and Peritoneum	—	1	1
Total Pulmonary	228	183	411
Localisation of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
NON-PULMONARY.			
Bronchial Glands	—	1	1
Meninges of Brain and Peritoneum	7	4	11
Peritoneum	4	3	7
Intestines	1	3	4
Cervical Glands	14	24	38
Kidneys	—	1	1
Spine	6	2	8
Hip	11	5	16
Knee	—	4	4
Arm	1	—	1
Skin	2	—	2
Disseminated	—	—	—
Inguinal Glands	2	—	2
Rib	1	2	3
Skin and Eye	—	1	1
Tongue	1	—	1
Thigh	1	—	1
Ankle	—	1	1
Glands of Abdomen	1	—	1
Testicle	1	—	1
Abdomen	1	—	1
	54	51	105
Total of Primary Notifications—			
Pulmonary	228	183	411
Non-Pulmonary	54	51	105
	282	234	516

The following table shows the age and sex incidence of the disease :—

PRIMARY CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914
(52 WEEKS ENDED 2ND JANUARY, 1915), TABULATED
ACCORDING TO AGES AND SEX.

	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards.	Total.
PULMONARY.												
Males	1	8	13	8	19	18	45	51	39	19	7	228
Females	4	14	7	18	13	18	48	39	15	2	5	183
Total of Pulmonary ...	5	22	20	26	32	36	93	90	54	21	12	411
NON-PULMONARY.												
Males	4	11	14	4	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	53
Females	1	9	19	8	3	3	4	2	1	...	1	51
Total of Non-Pulmonary	5	20	33	12	9	6	9	4	3	1	2	104
Total all forms of Tuberculosis ...	10	42	53	38	41	42	102	94	57	22	14	515

The following table has been drawn up in the form suggested by the Local Government Board :—

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 4TH JANUARY, 1914, TO

THE 2ND JANUARY, 1915.

Age Periods.	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.			Number of Notifica- tions on Form C.	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total notifications on Form B.			Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Total					
Pulmonary—																	
Males ...	1	8	13	8	19	18	45	51	39	19	7	228	—	—	68	101	
Females ...	4	14	7	15	13	18	48	39	15	2	5	183	—	3	14	79	
Non-Pulmonary—																	
Males ...	4	11	14	4	6	3	5	2	2	1	1	53	—	—	1	3	
Females ...	1	8	16	8	3	3	4	2	1	—	1	47	—	4	—	—	

SOCIAL POSITION OF NOTIFIED CASES.

Position in Life.	Males.	Females.		Son of	Daughter of	Total.
		Wife or Widow.	Single (Adults).			
Architect	—	I	—	—	—	I
Army Captain	I	—	—	—	—	I
Army Bandmaster	I	—	—	—	—	I
Army Soldiers	3	—	—	3	2	8
Baker	3	I	—	—	I	5
Barman or Barmaid	I	—	—	—	—	I
Blacksmith	3	I	—	2	—	6
Basket Maker	I	—	—	—	—	I
Boot Repairer	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bookbinder	—	—	I	—	—	I
Boiler Maker	2	—	—	—	I	3
Bricklayer	—	—	—	—	I	I
Billiard Marker	I	—	—	—	—	I
Butcher	—	—	—	I	I	2
Butter Factory Worker	I	—	—	—	—	I
Builder	I	—	—	I	—	2
Carman	4	—	—	I	2	7
Carpenter and Joiner	5	2	—	3	2	12
Cellarman	I	I	—	—	—	2
Cabinet Worker	I	—	—	—	—	I
Chauffeur	I	—	—	—	I	2
Charwoman	—	3	—	I	I	5
Civil Assistant	2	—	I	—	—	3
Clerk	14	6	I	I	3	25
Coal Porter	4	2	—	3	3	12
Commercial Traveller	I	—	—	—	I	2
Compositor	I	—	—	—	—	I
Confectioner	—	I	—	—	—	I
Coach Trimmer	—	I	—	—	—	I
Commission Agent	I	—	—	—	—	I
Coachman	I	—	—	—	I	2
Costermonger	—	—	—	—	I	I
Decorator	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diver	—	I	—	—	—	I
Domestic Servant	—	—	23	—	—	23
Draper	I	—	—	—	—	I
Dressmaker	—	—	4	—	—	4
Dock Foreman	I	—	—	—	—	I
Engineer	5	3	—	2	—	10
Electric Light Attendant	2	—	—	—	—	2
Foreman	I	—	—	—	I	2
French Polisher	—	—	—	I	—	I
Gardener	3	I	—	—	—	4
Gas Worker	I	—	—	—	—	I
Fitter or Worker	2	—	—	—	—	2
General Dealer	I	I	—	I	I	4
Groom	I	—	—	—	3	4
Hairdresser	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hot Water Fitter	I	—	—	—	—	I
Hawker	7	—	—	—	I	8
Housekeeper	—	—	I	—	—	I
Insurance Agent	—	I	—	—	—	I
Ironmoulder	I	I	—	—	—	2
Labourer	49	19	—	15	19	102
Laundress	—	I	4	I	—	6

SOCIAL POSITION OF NOTIFIED CASES—(Continued).

Position in Life.	Males.	Females.		Son of	Daughter of	Total.
		Wife or Widow.	Single (Adults).			
Licensed Victualler ...	2	1	—	1	3	7
Lodging House Keeper	1	—	—	—	—	1
Metal Worker ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Messenger ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Musician ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nurse ...	—	—	4	—	—	4
Packer ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Planing Machinist ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Painter ...	7	4	—	—	—	11
Packing Case Maker ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pattern Colourist ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pawnbroker ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Plumber ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Postman ...	1	1	—	1	1	4
Porter (Shop) ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Railway Porter ...	—	1	—	—	3	4
Salvation Army Worker	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sawyer ...	1	—	—	—	1	2
Seaman ...	16	11	—	7	4	38
Scaler ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
School Teacher ...	—	1	1	—	—	2
Ship Builder ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ship's Baker ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ship's Fireman ...	6	4	—	3	2	15
Ship's Quartermaster ...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ship's Steward ...	11	4	—	4	3	22
Shipwright ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Shop Assistant ...	3	2	6	1	1	13
Stevedore ...	3	—	—	—	—	3
Street Artist ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tailor ...	2	1	3	1	1	8
Telegraphist ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Timekeeper ...	1	—	—	—	1	2
Tinsmith ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Trimmer ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tram Conductor ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tram Driver ...	2	—	—	—	1	3
Window Cleaner ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wire Worker ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
No occupation ...	2	—	6	—	—	8
Occupation unknown ...	7	13	9	8	5	42
Total ...	218	92	67	63	75	515

The case-rate and death-rate from Tuberculosis was highest in the Town Ward. This is to some extent accounted for by the fact that all the Common Lodging Houses are situated in the Town Ward, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis is very prevalent among the class of persons who frequent these houses, namely, casual labourers, tramps, &c.

The case-rate was lowest in Banister Ward, and the mortality rate lowest in St. Denys Ward.

TABLE showing cases, case-rate, deaths, and death-rate from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each of the Municipal Wards during the year 1914 (52 weeks ended 2nd January 1915) :—

WARD.	CASES.						DEATHS.					
	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			Total.			Pulmonary.		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Town	80	6.89	16	1.38	96	8.27	28	2.41	8	0.69	36	3.10
2. St. Marys	60	4.75	15	1.19	75	5.94	17	1.35	5	0.39	22	1.74
3. Northam	36	3.11	11	0.95	47	4.06	20	1.73	4	0.34	24	2.07
4. Trinity	22	2.43	5	0.55	27	2.99	11	1.22	4	0.44	15	1.66
5. Newtown	22	2.64	9	1.08	31	3.72	10	1.20	2	0.24	12	1.44
6. All Saints	22	2.41	7	0.76	29	3.17	14	1.53	—	—	14	1.53
7. Bevois	22	2.66	5	0.61	27	3.27	8	0.97	3	0.36	11	1.33
8. Banister	15	1.96	2	0.26	17	2.22	7	0.92	2	0.26	9	1.18
9. Freemanantle	18	2.25	4	0.49	22	2.75	7	0.87	2	0.25	9	1.12
10. Millbrook	30	3.05	5	0.51	35	3.56	15	1.53	3	0.30	18	1.83
11. Shirley	32	3.26	8	0.81	40	4.07	15	1.53	2	0.20	17	1.73
12. Portswood	27	3.01	5	0.56	32	3.57	13	1.45	2	0.22	15	1.67
13. St. Denys	25	2.87	12	1.38	37	4.25	7	0.80	2	0.23	9	1.03
Borough	411	3.33	104	0.84	515	4.17	172	1.39	39	0.32	211	1.71

TABLE showing comparative case-rate and death-rate per 1000 living from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each Ward during the years 1913 and 1914:—

WARD.	CASE-RATE.				DEATHS.							
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.					
	Rate, 1914.	Rate, 1913.	Rate, 1914.	Rate, 1913.	Rate, 1914.	Rate, 1913.	Rate, 1914.	Rate, 1913.				
1. Town	6.89	5.24	1.38	0.46	8.27	5.70	2.41	2.37	0.69	0.08	3.10	2.45
2. St. Marys	4.75	3.88	1.19	0.85	5.94	4.73	1.35	1.32	0.39	0.78	1.74	2.10
3. Northam	3.11	4.16	0.95	1.94	4.06	6.10	1.73	1.11	0.34	0.51	2.07	1.62
4. Trinity	2.43	2.50	0.55	0.95	2.99	3.45	1.22	1.09	0.44	0.11	1.66	1.20
5. Newtown	2.64	2.95	1.08	1.29	3.72	4.24	1.20	0.36	0.24	0.47	1.44	0.83
6. All Saints	2.41	3.20	0.76	0.96	3.17	4.16	1.53	0.99	—	0.11	1.53	1.10
7. Bevois	2.66	4.76	0.61	1.43	3.27	6.19	0.97	1.07	0.36	0.48	1.33	1.55
8. Banister	1.96	1.83	0.26	0.28	2.22	2.11	0.92	0.65	0.26	—	1.18	0.65
9. Freemantle	2.25	3.68	0.49	0.54	2.75	4.22	0.87	0.98	0.25	0.12	1.12	1.10
10. Millbrook	3.06	3.56	0.51	0.33	3.56	3.89	1.53	1.73	0.30	0.10	1.83	1.83
11. Shirley	3.26	2.45	0.81	0.58	4.07	3.03	1.53	0.53	0.20	0.32	1.73	0.85
12. Portswold	3.01	5.70	0.56	0.85	3.57	6.55	1.45	1.90	0.22	0.45	1.67	2.35
13. St. Denys	2.87	3.79	1.38	1.38	4.25	5.17	0.80	1.03	0.23	—	1.03	1.03
Borough	3.33	3.73	0.84	0.93	4.17	4.66	1.39	1.21	0.32	0.29	1.71	1.50

PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT BIRTH OF CASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR.

Ward.				Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Town ...	...	...	...	26	5
St. Mary's	...	...	...	23	11
Northam	...	...	...	15	7
Trinity	...	...	...	21	3
Newtown	...	...	...	13	5
All Saints	...	...	...	12	2
Bevois	...	...	...	9	1
Banister	...	...	...	3	—
Freemantle	...	...	...	4	5
Millbrook	...	...	...	13	2
Shirley	...	...	...	9	4
Portswood	...	...	...	2	—
St. Denys	...	...	...	9	8
Outside the Borough			...	133	18
Unknown	...	...	...	119	33
				<hr/> 411 <hr/>	<hr/> 104 <hr/>

Of the notified Pulmonary cases living outside the Borough—

118 were born in other districts in England,

1 was „ Scotland,

2 were „ Wales,

3 „ „ Ireland,

2 „ „ South Africa,

2 „ „ Jersey, and

1 was born in each of the following places : Austria, Barbadoes, Finland, Capetown, Panama, Italy.

Of the notified Non-Pulmonary cases living outside the Borough, 16 were born in England, 1 in Scotland, and 1 in Capetown.

Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

RECORD OF DISPENSARY WORK FOR THE YEAR 1914.

New Patients—

Insured	...	...	155
Dependents	...	...	157
Others	...	...	58
			<hr/>
			370
			<hr/>

Visits of Patients under Observation—

Insured	...	...	869
Dependents	...	...	1260
Others	...	...	248
			<hr/>
			2377
			<hr/>

Visits of Patients under Treatment—

Insured	...	...	4562
Dependents	...	...	7516
Others	...	...	1112
			<hr/>
			13190
			<hr/>

Visits paid by Health Nurse to Homes of Tubercular Patients—

Insured	...	...	1241
Dependents	...	...	1779
Others	...	...	744
			<hr/>
			3764
			<hr/>

Consultations at Homes of Patients between
Tuberculosis Medical Officer and Private
Doctors 96

RECORD OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT DURING 1914.

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Number of cases under treatment on		
January 4th, 1914	174	2
New cases treated (i.e., the number of new dossiers commenced) ...	227	26
Cases transferred from Sanatorium ...	166	9
Cases transferred from Domiciliary treatment	—	—
Cases transferred from General Supervision	7	—
Cases transferred to Sanatorium ...	172	10
Cases transferred to Domiciliary Treatment (insured or otherwise) ...	56	2
Cases who have finished treatment during the year and are now under general supervision	130	22
Cases lost sight of (including removals from the Town)	20	—
	—	—
Total under Dispensary Treatment, January 2nd, 1915	196	3
Total number of notified cases under observation at the end of the year ... ..	...	778

In comparing the above tables with those for 1913 it will be seen that there were 82 fewer new patients in 1914. This is due to the fact that when the Dispensary commenced work at the beginning of 1913 it was inundated with a large number of advanced cases, and in the early part of that year the major portion of the time was occupied in dealing with this accumulation of new patients.

The increase, however, of the work done at the Dispensary is shown by the number of visits by patients under treatment. The number in 1913 was 6,899, and in 1914 it was 13,190 ; this represents an increase of almost 100 per cent. This is to be expected, because the treatment of Tuberculosis is necessarily a very long one. The shortest course of treatment is about six months, whilst the longest course runs to three or more years. In the year 1913, the patients under treatment were the new cases for that year, together with the few who had come under

Municipal treatment before 1913, whereas in 1914 the patients treated were the new cases of 1914 in addition to 216 patients carried forward from 1913 who were still under treatment at the end of that year.

In the year 1913, it was not possible to develop to any extent the practice of consultations at patients' homes between the Tuberculosis Medical Officer and the family doctor owing to the fact that new patients to the Dispensary absorbed the whole of the time of the Tuberculosis Medical Officer. During 1914, however, this important work was undertaken more frequently, and 96 home consultations with the doctors were held. These meetings prove of much value both to doctors and patients and assist the Tuberculosis Medical Officer in keeping touch with tubercular cases who do not attend the Dispensary.

RECORD OF SANATORIUM WORK FOR THE YEAR 1914.

	Insured.	Dependents.	Others.	Totals.
Patients remaining in Sanatorium on January 3rd, 1914	24	11	5	40
Patients admitted during 1914	104	44	34	182
Patients discharged during 1914	98	49	28	175
Patients died in Sanatorium ...	7	2	6	15

Average duration of stay in Sanatorium of each patient	79 days
Number of sputum examinations undertaken for Medical Practitioners in the Borough	43

There were 13 fewer admissions to the Sanatorium in 1914, compared with the previous year. The period of residence in the Institution worked out at an average of 79 days per patient in 1914, against 71 days per patient in 1913, consequently the total amount of Sanatorium treatment given was greater in 1914.

DIAGNOSIS.

The methods of diagnosis have been fully explained in previous Reports, therefore, it will be unnecessary to deal with them on this occasion.

Immediately on coming under the "Municipal Scheme" all cases are carefully diagnosed, except in cases of unusual difficulty. The difficulties generally arise from patients presenting incorrect and unsatisfactory records to the Dispensary doctor, and in such

cases it is often necessary for purposes of diagnosis to admit the patients into the Sanatorium, where more complete control and skilled observation are possible. At a later stage of this Report reference is made to the value of appointing an additional nurse. Her services in home visiting would enable better observations to be made, and thus diagnosis could be facilitated and a considerable saving of the Medical Officer's time would result. Moreover, a very important economy would be effected at the Sanatorium for the beds would be used less for diagnostic purposes, and consequently they would be more free for purposes of treatment.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIAGNOSES MADE DURING 1914, AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

	Found to be suffering from		Found to be Non-Tuberculous.	Totals.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		
Previously notified cases ...	129	21	20	170
Suspected cases, other than house contacts, found by members of Health Department ...	13	3	8	24
Sent by School Medical Officer for Diagnosis ...	34	3	16	53
Sent by Local Medical Practitioners for Diagnosis ...	85	2	30	117
House contacts ...	6	—	—	6
Totals ...	267	29	74	370

Of the 267 cases found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 227 came under treatment; and of the 29 cases found to have Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis 26 came under treatment.

It will be seen from the above table that private practitioners sent 117 of their patients to the Dispensary Medical Officer for diagnosis. In 1913, 81 cases were submitted for that purpose. The increase indicates that the Dispensary is being more and more used by the local doctors for detecting cases of Tuberculosis.

The number of cases sent for diagnosis will probably increase from year to year, whilst the number of previously notified cases sent to the Dispensary will decrease, for it is a growing custom, and one which is encouraged, for doctors to submit cases for an opinion before undertaking the responsibility of notifying them as suffering from Phthisis.

The School Medical Officer submitted 53 cases for diagnosis during 1914, which was an increase of 13 over the previous year.

The question of the examination of "contacts" is one of considerable importance, but at the present time this work cannot be developed, because the Dispensary staff is fully occupied in dealing with notified cases and those sent by doctors for an opinion.

RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

PULMONARY CASES.

Tables giving the results of treatment in patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis who were discharged from the Sanatorium during the year will be found on pages 59 to 61. From these tables it will be seen that 37 of the patients were admitted in the First stage of the disease, 44 in the Second stage, and 84 in the Third stage. There were 36 cases in which the disease had recently started; 68 were advanced but appeared to have prospects of considerable improvement, and in many of these 68 there were prospects of return to working capacity after suitable treatment; 43 cases appeared to be permanently incapable of work, and 18 were admitted in whom a fatal termination was expected within six months time.

On discharge, in 9 cases the disease was arrested; 82 cases showed considerable improvement and many would probably be cured by a continuation of treatment at the Dispensary; 37 cases were improved and some of these had prospects of getting quite well by dispensary treatment; there was no change in 17 cases; 8 became worse and 12 died in the Institution.

On leaving the Sanatorium, 28 cases showed no impairment of working capacity; 68 showed some slight impairment; 23 had marked loss of working capacity; 17 very marked loss; 27 appeared to have permanently lost their ability to work and their future progress would probably be unfavourable.

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

During the year, 9 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis received treatment in the Sanatorium; on discharge from residential treatment one was cured, 6 were much improved, 1 was unimproved, and 1 died. The improved cases continued treatment at the Dispensary.

There were 6 patients admitted who were afterwards found to be non-tubercular; 2 of these died from carcinoma, 1 was removed to the South Hants Hospital, and 3 were in better health on discharge.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME DURING 1914.

PULMONARY CASES.

Treatment was concluded under the scheme in 212 cases during the year. When these patients first came under observation, 102 were in the First stage of tuberculosis, 34 were in the Second stage, and 76 in the Third stage. Ninety-two of these cases were of recent onset; 66 were advanced, but appeared to have prospects of considerable improvement, and in many of these 66 there were prospects of return to working capacity after suitable treatment; 39 were very advanced and appeared to have no prospects of returning to work again; and 15 were expected to die within six months time.

On completion of treatment under the Corporation, the disease was arrested in 96 cases; 46 patients showed marked improvement; 24 were improved; there was no change in 23 cases; 12 became worse, and 11 died.

One hundred and eighteen were able to return to full work; 33 could undertake light work; 13 had marked loss of working capacity; 17 very marked loss; 12 had no prospects of returning to any work, and in 8 death was expected before the end of six months time.

NON-PULMONARY CASES.

Twenty-four cases completed treatment during the year; 21 were cured, 2 improved, and 1 died.

In the above statements and in the tables throughout this Report all cases exhibiting both a pulmonary and a non-pulmonary form of Tuberculosis are recorded under the heading "Pulmonary" and not under both headings.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

The wisdom of the Committee's action in placing both the Dispensary and Clinic under one roof becomes more and more evident as the work proceeds. During times of pressure in one department the staff of the other department can give relief, and *vice versa*. The Tuberculosis Officer administers all anæsthetics in the Clinic, and the Tuberculosis nurses assist at the Clinic operations. In return for these services the School Dentist undertakes dental treatment in cases referred from the Dispensary.

TABLE SHOWING DENTAL WORK DONE FOR TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Consultations between Tuberculosis Officer and Dentist	...	...	...	...	...	173
No. of patients treated	...	...	...	...	...	92
No. of teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	259
No. of teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	28
No. of general anæsthetics given	...	...	...	...	...	41
No. of local anæsthetics given	...	...	...	...	...	73

It will be seen from the above table that a considerable amount of dental treatment is afforded the patients, and this very greatly increases the value of the Municipal Scheme.

Dental treatment of patients suffering from Tuberculosis is a matter of very considerable importance. It is unfortunate that every patient attending the Dispensary cannot have his teeth seen to, for in many cases the future course of the disease can be influenced for the good by attention to the teeth.

It was pointed out in last year's Report that Dispensary and Clinic patients are kept quite separate, and the arrangements made do not allow any objection to be raised either on sentimental or public health grounds.

HOME NURSING.

In a recent circular from the Local Government Board attention is called to the question of the provision by Local Authorities of nursing for patients suffering from Tuberculosis in their own homes. The Board recognises that the provision of skilled nursing for some of these cases forms an essential part of the treatment, and suggests that additional nurses engaged for this work should be placed on the staff of the Dispensary; arrangements for carrying out their duties should be made by the Dispensary Medical Officer under the general supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. In order to get the State Grant for work done under this heading, any scheme proposed would require the sanction of the Board, which states its willingness to consider applications for this kind of work.

The scheme dealing with Tuberculosis in Southampton has in many respects been very much in advance of schemes undertaken by other Local Authorities, both in regard to the time when the scheme was started and in the amount and kind of work undertaken.

The Council has rightly been pleased with its Tuberculosis Dispensary, and in order that the work should be kept up to its present high level, this important question should now receive careful consideration.

In the first place it should be borne in mind that the Town of Southampton bears very little of the expense both of the Tuberculosis staff salaries, working expenses and Sanatorium treatment.

The Insurance Committee pays the Corporation for the treatment of insured patients; in addition, other moneys are received for treatment, e.g., the National Seamen's Insurance Society pays the Corporation for all treatment undertaken for its members. After moneys thus received have been deducted from the total cost of the undertaking, 50 per cent. of the remaining cost is defrayed by the Government so long as, in its opinion, the work is efficiently conducted. Up to the present the full 50 per cent. has been received. Not only for the benefit of the afflicted persons in the town, but also from the financial point of view the provision of home nursing is an important question, because the amount of State Grant received depends on the efficiency of the scheme in the eyes of the Local Government Board.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.

The Local Government Board has recently drawn attention to the fact that the work of the Dispensary can be greatly increased in effectiveness by the organisation of Voluntary Care Committees formed of representatives from all Charitable and Social work organizations in the District. In this way all available agencies can be linked up and any extra assistance—such as additional food, change of air, clothing, better home conditions, more suitable occupation, etc., that may be needed to enable patients to benefit to the fullest extent from the treatment provided—may often be readily secured. The Board thinks it is important that a Voluntary Committee should be organised in every area for which a scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis has been adopted, and it considers that the organisation of such a Committee should be undertaken under the general direction of the Council.

If such a Committee were formed in Southampton its personnel would consist mainly of ladies in the town who have time to spare. Just now, ladies suitable for this Committee are very considerably engaged as Red Cross Nurses and in other ways they are giving all help possible to the War Office and organisations assisting in war work.

Consumptive cases are admittedly not interesting, and the ladies of the town would probably not support a scheme for a Voluntary Care Committee when there is so much more interesting work to be done for the wounded and unwounded soldiers in the district. Under these circumstances it would be doubtful whether the scheme could be successfully inaugurated at present ; it would, therefore, be better to wait for the termination of the war before dealing with the subject of a Voluntary Care Committee.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The measures for the prevention of Tuberculosis will always be a very, if not the most, important branch of any scheme dealing with the disease. The preventive measures adopted under the Municipal Scheme have already been described in last year's Report, and they include (1) Education, (2) Collection and disposal of sputum, (3) Disinfection of clothes and homes of tuberculous patients, (4) Detection and remedy of sanitary defects in the houses and environments of tuberculous subjects, (5) Isolation of infectious patients.

Education.

Those patients who come under the Municipal Scheme for treatment either at the Dispensary or Sanatorium are under a course of education the whole time ; apart from the continued directions as to the mode of living, etc., given by the staff to the patients individually, there are periodical lectures given at the Dispensary by the doctors and nurses to patients and friends. The course of Dispensary lectures was mapped out in last year's Report. At the Sanatorium, also, the patients receive a thorough course of instruction in hygiene and the extent of this will be seen from the following syllabus.

OUTLINE OF LECTURES TO PATIENTS IN SANATORIUM.

VENTILATION, CLEANLINESS AND WARMTH.

1. The necessity of cleanliness in the home.
2. The way to ventilate the house and room.
3. The benefit and necessity of fresh air.
4. The best method of warming the room and house.

CLEANLINESS OF PERSON AND TEETH.

1. The proper method of cleansing the skin.
2. Mouth washed and teeth brushed before and after meals.
3. The essential use of cleansing the mouth and teeth.

DESTRUCTION OF SPUTUM.

1. The necessity of absolute cleanliness regarding sputum.
2. The correct way of destroying and emptying the contents of the sputum flasks.
3. The way to sterilize and cleanse the flasks.

EXERCISE AND REST.

1. Exercise in moderation is essential, and should, if possible, be taken in the fresh air.
2. It should be moderated in accordance with the health of the patient.
3. The benefit derived from rest, especially after exercise and meals.
4. The necessity of getting fresh air in the room when resting.

DRINKS AND FOODS NECESSARY TO HEALTH.

1. The necessity of taking nourishing and flesh-forming foods, such as : eggs, milk, wheat, beans, etc. ; also foods containing carbon and fats, as : meats and various vegetables, and also a smaller quantity of mineral substances, as : salt and iron.
2. The value of milk, cocoa and oatmeal porridge.
3. Alcohol—moderation and abstinence.

CORRECT FEEDING AND PUNCTUALITY.

1. Improper feeding is harmful, as well as over-feeding or under-feeding.
2. Food should be taken at regular times ; explanation why this is necessary.
3. Mixed diets are essential in order to obtain all the substance necessary for building up the body.
4. Fruit is beneficial to the body ; it must not be under-ripe or over-ripe.
5. Regular action of the bowels absolutely essential for health.

THE PATH OF THE FOOD.

1. The food should be well masticated in order to aid the digestive organs.
2. The different changes the food undergoes and the way it is absorbed.

THE DIFFERENCE IN FRESH AND BAD AIR.

1. Fresh air is essential in order to maintain health.
2. The correct way of breathing, and why.
3. The difference in composition of air breathed in and air breathed out.

This question of education is not confined to those patients who come immediately under the Municipal Scheme for treatment ; every case of Tuberculosis which is notified to the Medical Officer of Health is visited at home by the nurse, who is especially appointed for this work, and her chief duty is that of educating the people how to live correctly in their own homes. Except in the case of a few of the better class homes, her visits are repeated at frequent intervals.

Lectures on the prevention of Tuberculosis are given by the nurses at the various schools for Mothers in the town, and those present will often ask for visits to be paid to their neighbours or friends as they want advice on some point or other.

Very often this work appears to be almost fruitless, but there can be no doubt that it is only by this continual pressing home of the more elementary facts of hygiene that public opinion on the matter of public health can be raised.

In the majority of cases the patients and friends try their best to carry out the suggestions made by the nurses. The greatest difficulty they have seems to be the provision of separate sleeping accommodation. The lack of bedclothes seems to be worse than that of bedsteads; and very often it is possible to make separate beds if the bedclothes could be obtained.

Collection and Disposal of Sputum.

Patients who expectorate are advised by the nurse to obtain a sputum flask and disinfectant from the Dispensary, but in any further measures the nurse endeavours to ascertain what directions the patient has received from his own doctor, so that she may be working in conjunction with, and not in opposition to, any of his wishes.

Although there are some patients who are quite indifferent to their own health and will not trouble to protect the general public by using the sputum flask and observing other preventive measures, most patients are very careful over the disposal of the sputum when once informed on the point.

In advanced cases patients are advised to accept the services of the Jubilee Nurses as their more frequent visits have a very helpful effect on the habits of the patients.

The use of handkerchiefs is discouraged, and patients are advised to use pieces of rag or paper, which are afterwards destroyed by burning.

Disinfection of Clothing and Dwellings of Tubercular Patients.

Number of disinfections carried out after deaths	86
Number of disinfections carried out after removal of patients to public institutions or after change of address	... .. 99

It is not possible to disinfect all houses, because objections are raised, and many people do not yet realise that the disease is infectious.

Many of the notifications received are of men who have entered Shirley Warren Infirmary from the various Common Lodging Houses in the town. It is very difficult to trace the antecedents of these men ; in some cases they are quite unknown, in others they may have slept at the Lodging House some weeks previously for a night or two. In one case only during the year was it possible to actually locate the bed used by the patient and to have it disinfected ; and in that case the bedding had been washed and in use again for someone else. Whilst there is not much danger of infection arising from sputum on the floors, &c., of these lodging houses, owing to their being washed down so thoroughly, and being periodically whitewashed, there is a distinct danger arising from the beds and bedding. A periodical stoving of all the beds and bedding in the Common Lodging Houses would help to minimise some of the centres of infection not only of Tuberculosis, but of other infectious diseases as well.

Detection of Sanitary Defects and their Remedy.

At her first and following visits to the homes the nurse looks carefully for sanitary defects, and these are reported to the Chief Sanitary Inspector. As a result of these reports the following improvements have been effected during the year in the homes of tubercular persons :—

Drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water-closets re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sink waste pipes, &c., disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	6
New pans fixed in water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Damp walls of houses remedied	...	...	...	...	...	18
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	25
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	12
Floors, walls and windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Window sashes made to open	...	...	...	...	...	10
Eaves guttering and stack-pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rooms efficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ventilation provided under ground floor rooms	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water provided to water-closets for flushing	...	...	...	...	...	2

As mentioned in a previous report the majority of the patients living in poorer houses do not like to point out any defects in sanitation, because they are afraid they will receive notice to leave, or else have their rent raised, if the landlord is called upon to carry out any special work or repairs.

Isolation of Infectious Persons.

The usual instruction and advice as to sleeping alone and the use of separate utensils, as detailed in last year's Report, is always given and continually reiterated. The visits paid by the nurses to see that their instructions are carried out, are made in as friendly a way as possible, as it is usually found that the patient will do much more to help if he finds the nurse is helping rather than ordering things to be done.

Many advanced cases, especially if living in overcrowded houses, are removed to the Sanatorium, chiefly for isolation and education. It is not, of course, possible to admit all such cases to the Sanatorium, and, therefore, others are urged to apply to the Guardians for admission to Shirley Warren Infirmary.

TABULATED RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PULMONARY CASES.

The tables which are appended show the results of treatment in those patients who were discharged from the Borough Sanatorium during the year 1914. A separate set of tables show the results for those patients who were discharged from active treatment under the Municipal Scheme during the same period.

The patients have been placed in two groups, and show in separate tables, those with :—

(A) Tubercle Bacilli found in sputum.

(B) Tubercle Bacilli not found in sputum.

The patients in each group have been classified as to the stage of the disease at the time of coming under treatment; males and females being shown separately. The classification adopted being the Turban-Gerhardt (Imperial Board of Health). They have further been classified according to the method adopted in the Astor Report.

On discharge they have been classified according to their economic condition (working capacity) and also as to their physical condition.

The following are the details of the classification adopted :—

*TURBAN-GERHARDT CLASSIFICATION (IMPERIAL BOARD OF HEALTH).

STAGE I.—Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe ; that, for instance, in case of infection of both apices, does not extend beyond the spine of scapula and the clavicle, or in the case of affection of one apex, frontal, beyond the second rib.

STAGE II.—Disease of slight severity, more extensive than I., but affecting at most the volume of one lobe ; or severe disease, extending at most to the volume of one half lobe.

STAGE III.—All cases extending beyond II., and all such with considerable cavities.

†CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS, ASTOR REPORT.

- (1) Cases in which the disease can be diagnosed or is strongly suspected, but in which there is no evident impairment of the working capacity.
- (2) Cases of recent onset with some impairment of the working capacity, but without marked evidence of ill-health.
- (3) Cases of recent onset with evidence of acute illness.
- (4) Cases of a longer history of illness. In some of these cases permanent arrest of the disease may be hoped for, but in the majority, restoration to full working capacity for more than a comparatively short period is not to be looked for.
- (5) Cases in which there is a permanent loss of working capacity. Many of these patients live for a considerable period in a condition of chronic ill-health.
- (6) Cases in which a fatal termination within six months is probable.

‡ECONOMIC CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM TREATMENT.

- (1) No evident impairment of working capacity.
- (2) Some impairment of working capacity.
- (3) Marked loss of working capacity.
- (4) Very marked loss of working capacity.
- (5) Very marked loss of working capacity and progress unfavourable.
- (6) Probable fatal termination within 6 months.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN THOSE INSURED PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED FROM THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM DURING 1914.

(A) Tubercle Bacilli present.

Classification of Cases Turban- Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge.						Total	
	Classification (Astor).							Total	Physical Condition.						
	Economic Condition.								Disease arrested.	Much improv'd	Im- proved.	No change.	Worse.		Died.
	1	2	3	4	5	6									
Stage I.—															
Males 	1	...	3	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
Females	3	...	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
Stage II.—															
Males 	8	1	...	9	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	9
Females	1	...	9	1	...	11	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	11
Stage III.—															
Males 	2	8	19	11	40	...	10	15	4	1	10	...	40
Females	2	6	16	5	29	...	8	8	7	5	1	...	29
Totals 	5	4	36	37	16	98	...	36	28	14	7	11	...	98

(B) Tubercle Bacilli absent.

Classification of Cases Turban- Gerhardt.	On Admission.						On Discharge.													
	Classification (Astor).						Total	Economic Condition.					Total	Physical Condition.					Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5		6	Disease arrested.	Much improv'd	Im- proved.	No change.		Worse.	Died.
Stage I.—																				
Males ...	4	4	1	5	...	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	4	8	2	...	...	...	14
Females ...	5	7	...	2	...	...	14	6	7	1	...	...	...	1	12	...	1	...	...	14
Stage II.—																				
Males ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Females ...	...	3	2	11	1	...	17	3	11	2	1	...	...	2	12	2	1	...	...	17
Stage III.—																				
Males ...	...	...	1	7	1	2	11	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	5	3	1	1	...	11
Females ...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4
Totals ...	9	14	4	32	6	2	67	18	38	8	2	...	...	7	46	9	3	1	1	67

SUMMARY OF THE TWO PRECEDING TABLES.

Classification of Cases Turban- Gerhardt.	On Admission.						On Discharge.						Total	
	Classification (Astor).						Physical Condition.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Stage I.—														
Males ...	4	5	1	8	...	...	8	9	1	...	...	...	...	18
Females ...	5	10	...	4	...	...	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	19
Stage II.—														
Males ...	...	...	...	14	2	...	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	16
Females ...	...	4	2	20	2	...	4	15	3	3	3	...	...	28
Stage III.—														
Males ...	...	...	3	15	20	13	3	13	11	7	4	2	...	51
Females ...	...	...	2	7	19	5	3	9	5	7	3	5	...	33
Totals ...	9	19	8	68	43	18	28	68	23	17	10	7	...	165

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN THOSE PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM ACTIVE TREATMENT UNDER THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1914.

(A) Tubercle Bacilli present.

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Classification of Cases Turban- Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge.						Total	
	Classification (Astor).							Total	Physical Condition.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6			Disease arrested.	Much improv'd	Im- proved.	No change.	Worse.		Diéd.
Stage I.—															
Males	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Females	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Stage II.—															
Males	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Females	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4
Stage III.—															
Males	3	7	19	9	38	2	6	9	9	3	9	9	38
Females	1	3	15	4	23	...	5	3	6	8	1	1	23
Totals	...	3	4	18	35	13	73	2	16	15	18	12	10	10	73

SUMMARY OF THE TWO PRECEDING TABLES.

Classification of Cases Turban- Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge.						Total
	Classification (Astor).							Physical Condition.						
	Economic Condition.							Physical Condition.						
	Economic Condition.							Physical Condition.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Stage I.—														
Males ...	19	8	...	14	...	...	41	33	7	1	...	...	...	41
Females ...	35	13	1	12	...	...	61	53	7	1	...	...	...	61
Stage II.—														
Males ...	...	2	2	12	2	...	18	12	4	1	1	...	...	18
Females ...	1	5	...	9	1	...	16	8	4	...	1	3	1	16
Stage III.—														
Males ...	...	1	4	16	20	11	52	11	7	8	5	3	10	52
Females ...	...	...	1	3	16	4	24	1	4	2	7	4	8	24
Totals ...	55	29	8	66	39	15	212	118	33	13	17	12	11	212

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 125, which is a decrease of 14 compared with the previous year. The death-rate from the disease was 1.01 per 1,000 of the population, and is lower than in the previous year, but higher than that of 1912, the average for the previous five years being 1.02. The decrease in the number of deaths was amongst females which were 19 less than were recorded in 1913; the number of deaths amongst males showed an increase of 7.

The number of deaths of males and females and the death-rate from this disease of residents of the Borough since 1905 is appended :—

			Males.	Females	Total.	Death Rate.
1905	...	...	36	56	92	0.83
1906	...	...	35	67	102	0.91
1907	...	...	51	74	125	1.10
1908	...	...	38	69	107	0.91
1909	...	...	52	53	105	0.90
1910	...	...	61	74	135	1.15
1911	...	...	60	65	125	1.05
1912	...	...	54	55	109	0.90
1913	...	...	53	86	139	1.12

The incidence of deaths from Cancer in the Municipal wards, since the alteration of their boundaries in 1911, is shown in the following table :—

Table showing death-rate from Cancer in the Municipal wards for the year 1914, and the average death-rate for the three previous years, 1911, 1912, 1913 :—

Ward.			Death-rate, 1914.	Average Death-rate, 1911, 1912, 1913.
1. Town	...	...	1.55	1.11
2. St. Marys	...	...	0.63	0.97
3. Northam	...	...	1.30	0.91
4. Trinity	...	...	1.33	1.06
5. Newtown	...	...	1.08	0.87
6. All Saints	...	...	1.09	1.10
7. Bevois	...	...	0.73	1.65
8. Banister	...	...	1.18	1.48
9. Freemantle	...	...	1.00	1.00
10. Millbrook	...	...	0.81	0.95
11. Shirley	...	...	0.92	0.82
12. Portswood	...	...	1.23	0.77
13. St. Denys	...	...	0.23	0.75
Borough	...	...	1.01	1.02

The localisation of the disease in those persons who died from Cancer in 1914 is shown in the following table :—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Cheek	...	...	...	1	—	1
Jaw ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Tongue	...	...	...	5	—	5
Pharynx	...	...	...	2	—	2
Æsophagus	...	...	...	4	—	4
Stomach	...	...	...	10	5	15
Liver	...	...	...	6	5	11
Gall Bladder	...	...	...	1	—	1
Intestines	...	...	...	2	5	7
Sigmoid Flexure	...	...	...	1	2	3
Colon ...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Rectum	...	...	...	7	2	9
Vulva	...	...	...	—	2	2
Uterus	...	...	...	—	16	16
Cervix	...	...	...	—	3	3
Ovary	...	...	...	—	2	2
Breast	...	...	...	—	11	11
Larynx	...	...	...	3	1	4
“ Throat ”	...	...	...	2	—	2
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	3	1	4
Skin ...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Lung ...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Bladder	...	...	...	1	1	2
Kidney	...	...	...	1	—	1
Prostate	...	...	...	3	—	3
Penis	...	...	...	1	—	1
Scapula	...	...	...	1	—	1
Clavicle	...	...	...	1	—	1
Humerus	...	...	...	—	1	1
“ Cerebral ”	...	...	...	—	1	1
Multiple	...	...	...	—	1	1
				—	—	—
Total ...	...	...	...	60	65	125
				—	—	—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Cases Isolated for Treatment.

THIS TABLE SHOWS ALL ADMISSIONS TO THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP, AND INCLUDES ALL CASES REMOVED FROM VESSELS IN THE PORT, AND CASES ADMITTED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Cases Remaining in Hospital, 1st January, 1914.	Total number of Admis- sions.	Diagnosis confirmed at Hospital.	Cases Admitted not proving to be disease notified or suspected.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1914.	Average number of days in Hospital (Cases treated to a conclusion.)	Case Mortality (Actual cases).
Small Pox	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	19	258	247	11	243	5	29	30.49	2.20
Diphtheria	26	316	290	26	286	29	27	29.34	10.00
Enteric Fever	2	25	17	8	23	3	1	60.20	17.65
Measles	—	7	7	—	5	—	2	—	—
Tuberculosis	41	182	176	6	176	14	33	—	8.00
Other Diseases	—	9	9	—	8	2	1	—	—
Total	88	799	747	52	743	53	93	—	—

Not included in the deaths from Diphtheria is one case of Empyema, admitted as Diphtheria, which died.

Not included in the deaths from Enteric Fever is one case of Tuberculous Meningitis, admitted as Enteric, which died.

Among the deaths from Phthisis is included a death from Carcinoma of the Œsophagus.

Seven hundred and ninety-seven cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year 1914, being an increase of 138 compared with the previous year.

There was an increase of 72 in the number of cases of Diphtheria admitted, and a very severe type of the disease was prevalent as the detailed list of fatal cases shows.

There was a decrease of 13 in the number of Tuberculosis cases admitted.

There was an increase of 84 in the number of Scarlet Fever cases. On the whole a fairly mild type of the disease was prevalent, but there were occasional outbursts of much increased virulence.

There was a further slight decrease in the number of Enteric Fever cases treated.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and fifty-eight cases were admitted. Of these eight were found not to be suffering from Scarlet Fever, and were diagnosed thus : Measles, 1 ; Nephritis, 1 ; Broncho-pneumonia, 1 ; Urticaria, 1 ; Simple Erythema, 1 ; Septic rash due to local injury, 1. In two cases no pathological condition could be discovered, whilst in three cases the diagnosis remained doubtful throughout the period of stay in Hospital. All these cases recovered.

To the remaining 247 cases should be added 8 cases sent in as Diphtheria and found to have Scarlet Fever. Of these 255 cases, 221 have been discharged and 5 died, giving a mortality of 1.96 per cent. of the actual cases admitted.

Diphtheria.—Three hundred and sixteen cases were admitted. Of these 26 were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria. These cases were diagnosed thus: Scarlet Fever, 8; Tonsillitis, 15; Septic Throat, 1; Simple Laryngitis, 1; and Empyema, 1, which died.

Of the remaining 290 cases 234 have been discharged and 29 died—a mortality of 10.00 per cent. of the actual cases admitted. It was found necessary to perform the operation of Tracheotomy for the relief of laryngeal obstruction in 9 cases, of which three died.

The details of the fatal cases are appended:—

Initials.	Age.	Day of Disease on Admission.	No. of days in Hospital.	Remarks.
O.W. ...	11	... 3	... 4	... Very septic; died from Heart Failure
L.V. ...	1	... 2	... 35 hrs.	... Laryngeal obstruction. Tracheotomy
D.R. ...	4	... 3	... 9 hrs.	... Hæmorrhagic case
R.M. ...	7	... 4	... 12	... Very Toxic
F.R. ...	7	... 4	... 23	... Do.
R.R. ...	6	... 4	... 3	... Acute Heart Failure
E.B. ...	3	... 4	... 3	... Toxic; Heart Failure
F.G. ...	11	... 3	... 5	... Hæmorrhagic case
F.H. ...	4	... 3	... 3	... Do.
L.Y. ...	7	... 4	... 4	... Very Toxic; Heart Failure
A.G. ...	1 1mth	... ?	... 2	... Had Broncho-pneu- monia on admission
S.H. ...	6	... 5	... 4	... Very Toxic; Heart Failure
D.M. ...	4	... 4	... 6	... Very Toxic
L.P. ...	8	... 4	... 4	... Do.
D.M. ...	20	... Probably	13	... Nephritis; uraemia
		7		
E.W. ...	6	... 3	... 5	... Heart Failure
G.T. ...	4	... 3	... 7	... Progressive Heart Failure
L.W. ...	7	... 4	... 2 hrs.	... Laryngeal obstruction. Tracheotomy
G.B. ...	5	... 5	... 2	... Very Toxic; Heart Failure
D.R. ...	7	... ?	... 1 hr.	... Moribund on admission
M.H. ...	3	... 6	... 1 day	... Very Toxic; Heart Failure

Initials.	Age.	Day of Disease on Admission.		No. of days in Hospital.		Remarks.
G.L. ...	5	...	5	...	2½ hrs. ...	Moribund on admission; Laryngeal obstruction. Tracheotomy
J.D. ...	6	...	5	...	7 ...	Very Toxic; Vomiting and Heart Failure
F.P. ...	7	...	4	...	4 ...	Hæmorrhagic case
E.M. ...	4	...	5	...	8 ...	Do.
F.B. ...	8	...	4	...	10 hrs. ...	Very Toxic.
M.P. ...	8	...	3	...	7 ...	Hæmorrhagic case
B.M. ...	7	...	2	...	14 ...	Very Toxic; progressive Heart Failure
D.B. ...	3	...	4	...	5 ...	Acute Heart Failure

Of the above cases 15 were boys and 14 girls.

Enteric Fever.—Twenty-five cases were admitted. Seventeen of these had definite symptoms of Typhoid, and of these 3 died. The eight cases proving not to be Enteric Fever were diagnosed in hospital thus: Gastritis, 3; Empyema, 1; Pleural Effusion found to be Tubercular, 1; Chronic Constipation, 1; Menstrual disorder, 1; Tubercular Meningitis, 1, which died.

Widal blood tests were performed on all Enteric Fever cases, and also before discharge the urine and fæces were bacteriologically examined with the view to determine freedom from infection, and the discovery of "carrier" cases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The following bacteriological examinations were carried out during the year at the Isolation Hospital:—

Serum for Widal Reaction	...	...	...	50
Other Blood Examinations	...	...	...	1
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	1,270
Examinations for Tubercle Bacilli—				
(A) Sputum	...	...	...	42*
(B) Urine	...	...	...	1
Examinations for Pathological Organisms of—				
(A) Fæces	...	...	...	24
(B) Urine	...	...	...	29
				1,417

* Many of the Sputum Examinations originally done at the Hospital are now done at the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

In addition, numerous microscopical and chemical examinations were made of urine, in the routine treatment of patients.

Included in the above figures are the following examinations made for medical practitioners in the Borough, viz., for Diphtheria Bacilli, 131; for Widal's, Typhoid Reaction, 26; for Tubercle Bacilli in the Sputum, 40.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP.

The following Table shows the Districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1914.

Disease.	Boro'.	Port.	New Forest Rural.	Itchen Urban.	Hursley Rural.	South Stoneham Rural.	Milit'ry Cases.	Total.
Small Pox ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ...	235	2	15	...	1	1	4	258
Diphtheria ...	292	...	9	2	...	2	11	316
Enteric Fever ...	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	25
Measles ...	0	3	...	...	...	...	4	7
Tuberculosis ...	181	1	...	...	...	...	...	182
Other Diseases .	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	9
Total ...	727	20	24	2	1	3	22	799

Comparative Mortality of Cases, occurring **in the Borough**, treated in the Isolation Hospital and outside.

Disease.	Whole Borough		Treated in the Isolation Hospital.		Treated at Home and in other Institutions.	
	Total Number of cases notified.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.	Number of cases.	Case Mortality per cent.
Scarlet Fever ...	344	2.91	235	1.75	109	5.50
Diphtheria ...	449	8.68	292	8.56	157	8.92
Enteric Fever ...	23	17.39	12	16.6	11	18.18
Totals ...	816	6.50	539	5.75	277	7.94

OUTBATHING STATION AND AMBULANCE SHED, AND DISINFECTOR, WEST QUAY.

These premises are used for the purpose of disinfection and bathing of persons who have been in contact with infectious disease, particularly for contacts of cases of infectious disease landed by vessels arriving in the Port.

The buildings also contain an observation ward for suspicious cases of sickness arriving in the Port, and the premises are further used as a discharge block in connection with the Hospital Ship.

The following is a list of the contacts and the discharged cases from the Hospital Ship bathed and disinfected at West Quay during the year :—

Small Pox case	...	...	...	...	1
„ contacts	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever contacts	...	...	...	...	29
Measles contact	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria contacts	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever contact	...	...	...	...	1

Owing to the School Clinic now being open to receive cases no children were treated at West Quay in connection with the Medical Inspection of School Children.

A very considerable increase of disinfection work was done at the Disinfection Station at West Quay during the last three months of the year, owing to large amount of disinfection undertaken for the Military Authorities.

Over 112,000 articles were disinfected during the year, being an increase of 83,328, compared with 1913, and on many occasions it was necessary to keep both of the Steam Disinfectors working day and night.

The following is a list of articles disinfected in the Steam Disinfector at West Quay, including articles removed from the Port :—

Beds and Mattresses	...	...	...	3,510
Bolsters and Pillows	...	...	...	4,753
Blankets and Quilts	...	...	...	12,782
Sheets	...	...	...	3,944
Counterpanes	...	...	...	1,625
Books	...	...	...	2,297
Sundries	...	...	...	83,738
Total	...	...	...	112,649

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

The number of Midwives who notified their intention of practising in the Borough during the year amounted to 39, a decrease of 6, compared with 1913.

Three of the Midwives reside outside the Borough, but occasionally attended cases inside the boundary. One old untrained Midwife died during the year.

Twenty-three of the Midwives were trained nurses having obtained their certificates by reason of passing an examination in Midwifery, the remaining 16 were untrained, having obtained certificates owing to their having been in practice one year before the passing of the Act.

The number of women in childbirth who were delivered by Midwives during the year amounted to 2,078, of which 2,008 were live births and 70 still births. The total number of births registered during the same period was 2,949, the percentage of live births attended by Midwives was, therefore, 68, the percentage in 1913 was 68, in 1912, 71, and 1911, 69.

The number of births attended by Midwives in the Borough since 1910 are :—

			Live Births.		Still Births.
1910	...	...	1,960	...	58
1911	...	...	1,973	...	61
1912	...	...	1,996	...	65
1913	...	...	2,023	...	56
1914	...	...	2,008	...	70

The following notices were received and inspections made during the year :—

Notices received of intention to practice	...	39
„ change of address	...	3
„ sending for medical help	...	201
„ still births	...	49
Inspection and Visits	...	87

The following is a list of complications for which medical help was requisitioned during the year :—

MOTHER.

Abnormal Presentation	...	...	...	...	18
Prolonged labour	...	...	...	...	35
Ruptured perinæum	...	...	...	...	25
Ante or Post Partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	8
Retained Placenta or Membranes	...	...	...	...	10
Rise of temperature	...	...	...	...	12
Œdema	...	...	...	...	2
Abortion or Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	13
Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	2
Still births	...	...	...	...	5
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	16
					<hr/> 146 <hr/>

CHILD.

Feebleness of Child	...	...	...	...	18
Inflammation of, or Discharge from Eyes	...	...	...	...	24
Pemphigus	...	...	...	...	3
Malformation	...	...	...	...	6
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 55 <hr/>

Inspections were made during the year at the residences of the Midwives for inspection of registers, bags and appliances. As a rule these were found in good order ; notice to comply with Rules of the Central Midwives Board was given in those cases in which neglect was found.

As in previous years lectures were occasionally given to Midwives in the Borough by members of the Medical Staff of the Health Department in connection with the Midwives Association.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, being equal to a rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the population, which compares favourably with the rate of 0.06 for England and Wales, and 0.08 for the County Boroughs of England.

The particulars of the cases notified and deaths occurring from Puerperal Fever during the year are :—

June 2nd.—M.M., Orchard Place. This case was attended by a trained nurse, the baby being born before arrival on the 27th May. Rise of temperature occurred on 30th May, when medical help was requisitioned. The patient recovered.

July 7th.—F.S.P., Testwood Road. The patient was delivered by a registered Midwife (untrained) on 28th June. Owing to rise of temperature medical help was called in on the 3rd July. The case was removed to the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital on the 6th July, and was notified as Puerperal Fever on the 7th July. The patient died on the 9th July.

July 5th.—E.C., Millbrook Road. This case was not notified until after death. The child was still born and in a putrid condition. A medical man and trained nurse were in attendance at birth.

December 19th.—A.G.G., Avenue Road. This woman was the wife of a German civilian prisoner of war, and came from Brighton on a visit to Southampton. A medical man and monthly nurse were in attendance at birth.

In all of the above cases the Midwives and nurses were given a disinfecting bath at the Isolation Hospital on ceasing attendance on the patient, and thorough disinfection of all articles likely to convey infection was carried out.

GENERAL ROUTINE WORK.

Summary of Inspections and of Work carried out.

General Inspection of Houses, and re-visits	...	...	24,616
Inspections on complaint	...	...	303
„ under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, including the supervision of work in progress	...	...	3,924
„ of Factories	...	...	31
„ of Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	1,640
„ of Laundries	...	...	80
„ of Bakehouses	...	...	571
„ under the Shops Act	...	...	855

Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2,938
„ of Butcher Shops	...	...	...	...	4,032
„ of Sausage Factories	...	...	...	...	608
„ of Wholesale Stores, Markets, &c.	...	...	...	...	797
„ of Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	665
„ of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	590
„ of Ice Cream Factories and Shops	...	...	...	...	38
„ of Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	959
„ of Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	334
„ of Courts and Alleys	...	...	...	...	716
„ of Stable Yards, Mews, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,039
Visits re Infectious Disease, including Port contacts	...	...	...	...	10,465
„ re Non-notifiable Infectious Disease (School Absentees)	...	...	...	...	214
„ re Notification of Births	...	...	...	...	1,590
„ re Void Houses	...	...	...	...	401
„ re Weekly Death Returns	...	...	...	...	160
„ to Schools	...	...	...	...	131
Houses and Premises Disinfected	...	...	...	...	918
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	1,476
Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	...	...	...	...	691
Nuisances abated by Verbal Notice	...	...	...	...	1,597
Drains tested with Smoke	...	...	...	...	261
„ „ „ Water	...	...	...	...	328
Drains found Defective	...	...	...	...	117
„ cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	608
„ re-constructed	...	...	...	...	360
„ re-trapped	...	...	...	...	467
„ intercepted from Sewer and Ventilated	...	...	...	...	175
Inspection Chambers provided to House Drains	...	...	...	...	149
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses	...	...	...	...	51
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	...	...	105
Urinals re-constructed and provided with means of flushing	...	...	...	...	10
New water closet pans fixed	...	...	...	...	462
Water laid on to waterclosets	...	...	...	...	113
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired, &c.	...	...	...	...	214
Bath, sink waste-pipes, stack pipes, &c., disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	246
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	...	...	...	...	177
Premises drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Damp walls of houses remedied	...	...	...	...	371
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	553

Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	...	...	234
Eaves guttering and stack-pipe repaired	...	...	...	...	...	216
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	203
Window sashes made to open	...	...	...	...	...	397
Flooring, windows, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	320
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	...	...	...	...	...	253
Means of light and ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	22
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	265
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	299
Sanitary dust-bins provided to houses	...	...	...	...	...	176
Overcrowding of houses abated	...	...	...	...	...	20
Courts re-limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	32
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated	...	...	...	...	...	23
Manure vaults constructed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Manure and offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	125
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Streams cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	2

SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

During the year 259 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with Section 51 of the above Act.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification :—

Premises drained to the Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	147
„ cleared	...	...	...	...	...	103
„ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	122
„ ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	72
Intercepting traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	75
Inspection chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	66
New traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	215
New soil pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bath, sink waste-pipes, etc., disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	64
Sanitary sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	49
Water-closets re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	23
Water laid on to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	32
New pans fixed to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	170
Urinals re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
External light and ventilation provided to water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stables paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	4

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDINGS BYELAWS.

During the year 323 plans were submitted, of which 289 were approved and 34 disapproved.

The approved plans comprised :—

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	360
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alterations and Additions			...	...	...	...	112
Sewers, Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Houses completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Alterations and additions	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Miscellaneous buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Number of inspections during progress of work	...	...					2,680
Number of drains tested and re-tested	...	...					626

POLLUTED WELLS.

Three samples of water were taken from wells at Shirley which supplied three houses and one cowshed.

These samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Two of the same were found on analysis to be polluted and unfit for drinking or domestic purposes.

Notices were served on the owners of the premises on which the wells were situated to provide a proper supply of water to their houses.

Application was made to the Justices for an order to close a well. An order was made that the water was to be used for certain purposes only and not for drinking or domestic use.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 35 Slaughterhouses in the Borough, 33 of which are in use

Two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight visits were made, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughter-houses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	4	—	3,420 lbs.
„ Pork	7	—	1,136 lbs.
Part carcases of Beef	18	8	1,087 lbs.
„ „ Pork	40	8	329 lbs.

FOOD INSPECTION.

In the inspection of food the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold :—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2,938
Butcher shops	...	...	...	...	4,032
Sausage factories	...	...	...	...	608
Wholesale stores, markets, &c.	...	...	...	...	797
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	665
Ice cream factories, and shops	...	...	...	...	38

Proceedings were taken against a butcher with respect to the exposure for sale of diseased meat for human food.

The defendant was fined £30 and 8s. 6d. costs.

The following is a summary of the diseased or unsound food destroyed during the year :—

BEEF.

Whole carcase	...	...	...	...	4
Quarters	...	...	...	...	2
Livers	...	...	...	...	21
Lungs	...	...	...	...	10
Hearts	...	...	...	...	4
Tongues	...	...	...	...	4
Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	4
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	5
Spleens	...	...	...	...	4
Sundry pieces of beef	...	...	...	...	320 lbs.
Total weight of Beef	...	...	...	...	4,852 lbs.

PORK.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	7
Heads	...	...	...	...	26
Offals	...	...	...	...	7
Livers	...	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	...	33
Total weight of Pork	...	...	...	2,302 lbs.	

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	3
Plucks	...	...	...	...	8
Lungs	...	...	...	...	8
Livers	...	...	...	...	3
Heads	...	...	...	...	80
Total weight	...	...	...	621 lbs.	

VEAL.

Whole carcasses	...	...	...	...	2
Sundry pieces of veal	...	...	...	...	86lbs.
Total weight of veal	...	...	...	187 lbs.	

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

73 bags of Potatoes.
 1,632 lbs. of Cherries.
 800 bunches of bananas.
 18 sieves of Black Currants.
 7 crates of Gooseberries.
 2,064 lbs. of Plums.
 75 Rabbits.
 1 Chicken.
 4 dozen Eggs.
 Total weight ... 27,132 lbs.

FISH.

						Boxes.
Cod	...	...	...	...	...	28
Cods' Roes	...	...	...	...	...	8
Haddock	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bream	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	10
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	16
Megrims	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skate	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whiting	...	...	...	...	...	4

						Boxes.
Smelts ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	20
Bloaters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kippers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	153
Haddock (fillets)	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sprats ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	24
Dog Fish ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2

112 lbs. of Mixed Fish.

71 tins of Prawns.

5 bags of Shrimps.

14 bags of Winkles.

140 lbs. of Crabs.

Total weight of Fish ... 16,867 lbs.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORD 1885-1886.

There are 219 purveyors of milk, including 7 cowkeepers, registered in the Borough. The total also includes 15 purveyors of milk who reside outside the Borough. During the year 3 purveyors of milk have ceased to sell milk, and their names have been removed from the Register.

One cowkeeper has been registered in accordance with the above orders.

No change has been made in the Register of those milk purveyors who reside outside the Borough. The cleansing of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops has been carried out in accordance with the Regulations, and various nuisances abated.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	...	5	2	...	7
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	106	53	38	15	212
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	4	3	6	...	13
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ..	...	1	...	...	1

COWKEEPERS IN THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Name.				Situation.
L. B. ...	...	...	...	Mill Farm, Oakley Road.
C.B. ...	...	...	...	Royal Mail, Millbrook.
W. P. ...	...	...	...	Highcrown Street.
W. H. ...	...	...	...	Manor Farm Road.
W. M. ...	...	...	...	Blighmont Farm, Millbrook.
A. H. W. ...	...	...	...	Cockroads Farm, Hill Lane.
H. C. ...	...	...	...	The Nest, Lordswood.

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	Portswood and Bitterne Park.	Total.
Milkshops cleansed and limewashed	182	76	84	342
Dairies " " "	30	30	16	76
Cowsheds " " "	...	20	8	28
Drains re-laid 	1	1	...	2
" cleared 	1	2	3	6
" repaired ... ... ...	...	1	1	2
Roofs and stack-pipes repaired 	1	1	2	4
Yard paving repaired 	2	1	2	5
Cowsheds paving repaired ... ...	...	...	2	2
Manure removed 	3	4	2	9
Totals	220	136	120	476

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Four hundred and forty-three samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

One hundred and sixty-two were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and 281 were informal or test samples, 48 of the latter being milk samples.

Eleven samples, including 3 informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in three cases, convictions being obtained in two, the third being dismissed on production of the warranty.

ARTICLE.						Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	197	189	8
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	94	91	3
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	34	34	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Glycerine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Totals						443	432	11

The following Table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken :—

No. of sample	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
160	Apl. 28	Milk	10.66% deficient in fat	Vendor cautioned
184	May 4	do.	9.33% „ „	Ditto
185	„ 4	do.	3.33 deficient in fat and 1.63% of added water	Ditto
186	„ 4	do.	9.33% deficient in fat	Ditto
220	June 4	do.	3.66% „ „	Ditto
227	„ 11	do.	36.66% „ „	Fined £1 and 6/6 costs
285	July 21	do.	6.11% of added water	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
314	Sep. 15	do.	8.94% „ „	Case dismissed on production of warranty
316	„ 17	Butter	1.5% excess of water	Test sample ; subsequent samples taken proved genuine
317	„ 17	do.	100% margarine	Test sample ; subsequent samples taken proved genuine
318	„ 17	do.	1.8 % excess of water	Test sample ; subsequent samples taken & proved genuine

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1913.

The following are particulars of work carried out under the above Regulations during the year 1914 :—

1. Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	197	Nil
Cream	6	5

The nature of preservative in each case in column (b) was Boric Acid. They were test samples. Four of the subsequent samples taken were labelled as Preserved Cream, and the fifth sample contained no preservative.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct :—

(i)	Correct statements made	...	5
(ii)	Statements incorrect	...	Nil
			—
			5
			—

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i)	Above 35 per cent.	...	5
(ii)	Below 35 per cent.	...	Nil
			—
			5
			—

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of Preserved Cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken Nil.

3. Thickening Substances.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found. Nil.

REMARKS.—The Boric Acid preservative varied from .22 to .47 per cent.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 34 houses in the Borough registered under the Bye-laws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings.

Of this number one was placed upon the Register during the year on application being made to the Local Authority.

Three hundred and thirty-four visits were made, and the houses generally were kept in conformity with the Bye-laws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 18 common lodging houses in the Borough, with a registered accommodation for 600 persons.

Applications for the registration of all houses were made previous to the 31st December by the registered keepers in accordance with the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910.

Nine hundred and fifty-nine visits were made during the year, and the houses generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING.

During the past year housing schemes have been under consideration by the Council, and application has been made to the Local Government Board under Section 95, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, for their consent to the appropriation of land at Manor Farm Road, Bitterne Park, the property of the Corporation, which had been acquired for other purposes. Additional land has also been purchased at Hollybrook and Hampton Park, the latter being situated just outside the Borough boundary.

Several plans of the proposed houses to be erected in connection with these housing schemes have been submitted with approximate rents to the Housing Committee.

It is to be regretted that the War will have such an effect on the money and labour markets and the increased cost of building materials that the carrying out of the proposed housing schemes may have to be postponed to a more favourable opportunity.

Since the above paragraph was written the Local Government Board have refused to sanction the borrowing of money for the carrying out of any public works for the present.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

During the year, 1,111 houses were inspected under the provisions of the above Act.

The following is a list of streets in which systematic inspection was continued, the number of houses inspected, and the number of notices served.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

ROAD OR STREET.	Number of Houses Inspected.	No. of Notices served.	
		Sec. 15, H.T.P. Act.	Public Health Act.
Anglesea Road	23	—	6
Charlotte Court	5	—	5
Church Street	79	—	57
Clarendon Road	121	—	68
Clifton Terrace	24	—	14
College Street	90	—	51
Cook Street	19	—	16
Cross House Terrace	12	—	4
Eastfield Road	36	—	32
Grove Road	57	—	24
Hanover Place	6	—	4
Ivy Road	76	—	33
Magdalene Terrace	33	—	30
Millstone Point	6	—	4
Nelson Place	5	—	5
Paget Street	30	—	25
Princes Street	101	—	91
Radcliffe Road	159	—	114
South Road	46	—	24
Threefield Lane	32	—	21
Union Street	31	—	13
Wolseley Road	30	—	20
Wordsworth Road	13	—	8
York Road	39	—	32
Total	1073	—	701

Representations were made in respect of 11 houses as being in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and closing orders were made in each instance. There were also eight closing orders determined.

REPRESENTATIONS MADE WITH REGARD TO DWELLING-HOUSES.

The following is a list of the houses, giving the situation, number of orders made, dates, &c. :—

Situation of House.				Date.	Nature of Order made.	Further Action.
2, Middleton Street	...	...	...	Feb. 5	Closing Order	Closing Order determined Sept. 3rd, 1914
3, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	do.
4, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	do.
1, Farmer's Court	...	...	...	do.	do.	
2, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	
3, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	
4, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	
5, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	
2, Golden Grove	...	...	...	March 5	do.	
23, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	
25, do.	...	...	...	do.	do.	

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED IN CONNECTION WITH INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER THE HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT 1909.

Drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	75
„ cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	65
„ re-trapped	...	...	...	...	...	149
„ intercepted from sewer and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inspection chambers provided to house drains	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soil pipes fixed on external walls	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	40
New pans fixed in water closets	...	...	...	...	...	141
Water laid on to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	43
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bath, sink waste-pipes, stack-pipes, &c., disconnected from the drains	...	...	...	...	...	96
Light and ventilation provided to water closets	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sanitary sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	89

Dampness in dwelling-houses remedied	...	...	...	231
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	266
Roofs of houses repaired	...	...	...	139
Flooring, walls, &c., of houses repaired	...	...	...	183
Window sashes made to open	...	...	...	282
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	...	...	...	173
Lighting of rooms improved	...	...	...	26
Ground floor ventilation provided under rooms	...	...	...	140
Eaves, guttering, and stack-pipe repaired	...	...	...	114
Yards paved and drained	...	...	...	109
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	175
Sanitary dustbins provided	...	...	...	170
Overcrowding in houses abated	...	...	...	5

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Seven samples of rag flock were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result being as follows :—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Chlorine as Chlorides, 10.6 parts per 100,000
2	„ „ 5.3 „ „
3	„ „ 11.5 „ „
4	„ „ 4.4 „ „
5	„ „ 7.5 „ „
6	„ „ 2.0 „ „
7	„ „ 23.75 „ „

SHOPS ACT, 1912 AND 1913.

During the year an application was submitted by the Watch-makers and Jewellers for a Closing Order to be made affecting their trade.

Eight hundred and fifty-five visits of inspection have been made under the Act during the year, and proceedings instituted in 9 cases for breaches of the Act, as follows:—

Name.	Situation.	Date Summons Return- able.	Offence.	Result of Proceedings.
H.S.	High Street	Feb. 12	Failing to close shop on one half-day in the week	Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
B.S. & Co. H., Ltd.	East Street do.	do. do.	do. do.	do. do.
F., Ltd.	High Street	Feb. 25	do.	do.
F.W.U. & Co. J.J. & Son G.A.P.	East Street Canal Walk Oxford Street	do. Apl. 28 do.	do. do. Selling non-exempted articles after 1 p.m. on early closing day	do. Case dismissed Fined 10/- and 6/6 costs
L., Ltd.	Above Bar St.	May 20	Failing to close shop on one half-day in the week	Fined costs of the Court, 4/-.
W.A.L.	Warren Avenue	Aug. 6	Selling non-exempted articles after 1 p.m. on early closing day	do.

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

There are 831 Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces, Bakehouses, and Laundries on the Registers.

They give employment to 5,379 workers—3,693 males, and 1,686 females—as compared with a total of 5,353, in 1913.

SUMMARY OF VISITS.

Factories	...	...	...	...	...	33
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	1,640
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)						571
Laundries (including Factory Laundries)	...					80
Visits re Sanitary Matters	...	...	...			827
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,151

FACTORIES.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Antiseptic Factory	1	3	...	3	...
Bedding Factories	2	7	4	11	3
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	1	7	...	7	2
Boot Repairers	19	57	...	57	5
Bottle Washing Factory	1	6	...	6	...
Brass and Iron Founders	4	48	...	48	...
Brickyards	1	20	...	20	...
Brush and Basket Makers	1	44	16	60	1
Building Trades	16	274	...	274	4
Cabinet Makers	5	19	...	19	3
Cement, Lime and Putty Works ...	3	45	...	45	...
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ...	2	5	2	7	...
Cycle and Motor Works	7	48	...	48	1
Dressmakers	1	...	37	37	1
Dyeing and Cleaning Works	2	22	22	44	...
Engineers and Electricians	9	82	...	82	...
Flag and Banner Maker	1	1	11	12	...
Horse Hair Dresser	1	8	...	8	1
Lead and Paint Factories	2	35	...	35	...
Margarine "	1	70	...	70	...
Mineral Water "	6	48	26	74	3
Oil Cake "	1	60	...	60	...
Photographers and Picture Framers	2	5	3	8	3
Sailmakers	2	11	...	11	...
Sausage Making Factories	10	28	...	28	5
Seedsman	1	13	26	39	...
Ship and Yacht Builders	7	945	...	945	...
Steam Saw Mills and Joinery Works	4	101	...	101	1
Stonemasons	2	32	...	32	...
Wine and Beer Bottlers	7	41	...	41	...
Totals	122	2085	147	2232	33

NUISANCES ABATED IN FACTORIES.

Drains re-laid, trapped and ventilated	1
„ intercepted from sewer	1
New soil-pipe fixed	1
Water-closets re-constructed	3
Sanitary convenience provided to Factory	1
New cisterns, flush-pipes, &c., fixed to water closets ...	3
Ventilated lobby constructed to water closet	2
Waste-pipes disconnected from drains	2
Total	14

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE.

During the year one Factory was fitted with an external iron stairway as a secondary means of escape in case of Fire.

WORKSHOPS.

TRADE.	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Billiard Table Maker ...	1	3	...	3	1
Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders ...	42	138	...	138	94
Bedding Works ...	1	1	3	4	1
Blind Makers ...	1	8	...	8	2
Boot Repairers ...	40	84	...	84	81
Brass and Iron Founders ...	1	2	...	2	1
Brickmakers ...	2	14	...	14	3
Brush and Basket Makers ...	4	9	...	9	6
Building Trades ...	39	162	...	162	47
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers ...	22	95	7	102	41
Carpet Planning and Upholstery Needleworkers ...	4	5	20	25	13
Clay Tobacco Pipe Maker ...	1	4	2	6	1
Confectioners and Sugar Boilers ...	3	6	4	10	8
Coopers ...	1	2	...	2	2
Cork Maker ...	1	2	...	2	1
Cycle Makers and Repairers ...	21	49	...	49	34
Dressmakers and Milliners ...	107	...	690	690	262
Dyers and Cleaners... ..	2	...	5	5	1
Electricians and Engineers ...	5	17	...	17	4
Feather Dressers and Furriers ...	2	3	4	7	7
Hearth Stone Cutter ...	1	1	...	1	1
Iron and Steel Merchant ...	1	9	...	9	2
Metal Polish Works ...	1	4	...	4	2
Mineral Water Works ...	1	1	...	1	4
Modellers ...	1	3	...	3	1
Offensive Trades ...	3	22	...	22	84
Organ Builder ...	1	5	...	5	2
Perfumiers ...	2	3	9	12	4
Photographers ...	9	18	29	47	13
Piano Repairers ...	2	7	...	7	3
Picture Framers and Gilders ...	6	21	...	21	6
Rag Sorters ...	6	11	16	27	293
Restaurant Kitchens ...	33	67	52	119	136
Sack Merchants ...	1	3	7	10	2
Saddlers and Harness Makers ...	11	29	...	29	21
Sailmakers ...	1	18	...	18	2
Sauce and Pickle Works ...	2	2	4	6	3
Shirt and Underwear Makers ...	2	...	6	6	15
Stonemasons ...	5	17	...	17	9
Tailors ...	108	170	250	420	345
Ticket Writers and Engravers ...	9	14	...	14	13
Tin Plate Workers ...	10	35	...	35	17
Trunk and Bag Makers ...	2	4	...	4	4
Umbrella Makers ...	1	2	2	4	1
Undertakers ...	5	11	...	11	10
Watchmakers, Jewellers & Opticians	12	32	...	32	18
Weight and Scale Makers ...	2	12	...	12	4
Wholesale Packers and Dealers ...	3	12	8	20	5
Wine and Beer Bottlers ...	6	33	...	33	7
Yacht and Boat Builders ...	4	22	...	22	3
Totals ...	551	1192	1118	2310	1640

Number of Workrooms measured during the year ... 45.

NUISANCES ABATED IN WORKSHOPS.

Drains re-laid, trapped and ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ (insanitary) abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences provided to Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
New cisterns, flush-pipes, &c., fixed to w.c.'s	...	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks and waste-pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Workrooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	2
Workrooms cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	35
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves guttering and stack-pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	75

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Fifty-nine reports were received from H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, viz. :—

Nature of Report.	No. sent in.	Action taken.
New Workrooms or Change of Address	7	Premises inspected, Rooms Measured, &c.
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority)	34	No action taken
Sanitary Defects	18	Defects remedied
Total	59	

NOTIFICATIONS SENT TO H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Seventeen notifications have been forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year respecting new workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshops Act.

HOME WORK.

During February 54 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 152 outworkers, and during August 53 lists containing names and addresses of 166 outworkers.

They are situated as follows :—

	February.	August.
Town District	99	107
Northam and Chapel	9	10
Bevois Town, Portswood and St. Denys	23	22
Freemantle and Shirley	17	23
Outside District	4	4
Totals	152	166

Of the 166 names received in August, 51 occupy premises registered as workshops employing labour, and of the remainder residing in the Borough 89 carry on tailoring work, 11 bootmaking, and 11 upholstery needlework, underwear, &c.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

Two hundred and twenty-six visits of inspection have been made during the year to outworkers' premises, resulting in the detection and abatement of 9 nuisances as follows :—

Water closet re-constructed	2
Inadequate ventilation remedied	2
Workrooms limewashed	5
Total	9

Three letters of warning were sent to firms for failing to send in their lists.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 125 Bakehouses on the Register, 18 being Factories (i.e., using mechanical power) and 107 workshops.

Ninety-five of these were in use at the end of the year, and 30 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 340 men, an increase as compared with 1913, principally due to the War Department contracts.

Five hundred and seventy-one visits of inspection have been made during the year, resulting in the detection and abatement of 26 nuisances.

All occupied Bakehouses were re-limewashed during the months of April and October, in accordance with the Regulations.

One Bakehouse has been demolished during the year, viz., 98, Above Bar Street.

TABLE C.—Bakehouses.

	No. on Register.	No. in Use.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
			Male.	Female.		
Factories	18	18	115	...	115	58
Workshops	107	77	225	...	225	513
Totals	125	95	340	...	340	571

Nuisances Abated.

Drains cleared and repaired	...	...	.	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Eaves, guttering and stack-pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Manure vaults constructed	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ repaired	...	.	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of Manure, &c., removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	26

LAUNDRIES.

There are 34 Laundries on the Register, one lapsed during the year, and one other has been added.

Eleven of these use mechanical power and 23 manual labour.

They employ 76 male and 421 female workers.

Eighty visits of inspection have been made during the year, and three nuisances abated.

TABLE D.—Laundries.

	No. on Register.	Employees.		Total.	No. of Visits.
		Male.	Female.		
Factories	11	59	291	350	4
Workshops	23	17	130	147	76
Totals	34	76	421	497	80

The following Nuisances were abated :—

Sanitary Conveniences provided (separate for sexes)	...	1
Water Closets reconstructed	...	1
Smoke Nuisances abated...	...	1
Total ... ..	...	3

VISITS re SANITARY MATTERS.

In addition to the foregoing, 827 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Bake-houses and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding, and various other matters.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON WORKSHOP PREMISES DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Date.	Disease.	Address.	Trade.	Action taken.
Jan. 31	Diphtheria	St. Mary's St.	Millinery	Patient removed to Isolation Hospital and premises disinfected
Feb. 19	do.	Onslow Road	Baker	Do
Mar. 5	do.	Royal Crescent Road	Restaurant	Do.
Aug. 19	Scarlet Fever	Cranbury Place	Boot-maker	Patient isolated at home and premises disinfected on recovery of case.
Nov. 17	Diphtheria	Benson Road	Dress-making	Do.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever, 15 cases of Diphtheria, one case of Enteric Fever and one case of Small Pox, occurred in homes of Employees of Factories and Workshops during the year.

Seventeen of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and 9 were isolated at home.

All premises in which cases occurred were disinfected and bedding, &c., removed for disinfection after the removal of patients to the Hospital, or on recovery when isolated at home.

The workers living in the houses in which Scarlet Fever and Small Pox cases occurred, received a disinfecting bath and had their clothes disinfected before resuming duties.

*The five following tables are inserted by request of the
Secretary of State.*

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	95	7	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	1580	44	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report) ...	136	3	...
Total	1811	54	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	35	35	..	..
Want of Ventilation	2	2	..	..
Overcrowding	2	2	..	..
Want of drainage of floors ..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	61	61	..	..
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ..	5	5	..
	unsuitable or ..	11	11	..
	defective ..	2	2	..
	not separate for sexes ..			
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	..	.. ..	..	..
Total	118	118	..	..

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Prosecutions.				Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).	
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.		Failing to send Lists.							
	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.						Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Wearing Apparel—			298	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) making, &c.	96	..	298	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Linen	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery	6	..	8	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	104	..	312	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

100

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
(1)	(2)
Workshops	550
Bakehouses	107
Laundries	23

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
(1)	(2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901)	14
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901):	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	18
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Other	7
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .	..
In use at the end of the year .. .. .	..

SYNOPSIS OF TABLES

TABLE	1.—Showing births and birth-rates for the whole Borough and various Districts for eleven years, 1904-1914.
„	2.—Showing deaths and death-rates for the whole Borough and various Districts for eleven years, 1904-1914.
	3.—Deaths from all causes at subjoined ages in the Borough of Southampton, from 1905-1914.
„	4.—Causes of death in Southampton for ten years, 1905-1914.
„	5.—Showing population, birth-rates, death-rates, zymotic death-rates, infantile mortality, and marriage rates in Southampton and England and Wales for twenty years, 1895-1914.
„	6.—Table prepared in accordance with Local Government Board's instructions. Showing population, births, and deaths for ten years.
„	7.—Ditto. Showing cases of infectious diseases notified during 1914, classified according to ages and localities, and the number removed to Hospital.
„	8.—Ditto. Showing deaths occurring in 1914. Classified according to diseases and ages.
„	9.—Causes of deaths in Municipal Wards during the year 1914.
„	10.—Deaths from zymotic diseases for five years.
„	11.—Showing in detail causes of, and ages of all deaths of persons belonging to the Borough of Southampton during the year 1914.
„	12.—Showing marriage rate, birth-rate, death-rate, zymotic death-rate, and infantile mortality in the registration districts of the Borough for the year 1914.
„	13.—Showing number and description of cases of infectious disease notified to the Medical Officer of Health in each of the four quarters of 1914.
„	14.—Showing all diseases notified during the past ten years, and the number of them admitted to Hospital.
„	15.—Vaccination returns for the Borough.
„	16.—Abstract from the Meteorological Register kept at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, during the year 1914, together with averages for ten years.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES FOR WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1904-1913, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1914.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.
1904	1502	1501	3003	27.53	1677	27.1	525	27.1	801	28.7
1905	1428	1440	2868	25.96	1572	25.4	543	27.4	753	26.2
1906	1495	1418	2913	26.03	1589	25.6	550	27.1	774	26.3
1907	1438	1319	2757	24.33	1506	24.1	480	23.2	771	25.5
*1908	1537	1434	2971	25.41	1646	25.8	553	26.1	772	24.5
1909	1511	1427	2938	25.30	1584	25.2	524	24.2	830	26.2
1910	1546	1380	2926	24.89	1581	25.1	561	25.4	784	24.1
1911	1430	1419	2849	23.94	1536	24.3	545	24.2	768	23.1
1912	1443	1363	2806	23.29	1493	23.5	511	22.1	803	23.7
*1913	1495	1462	2957	25.78	1543	23.7	579	24.1	835	23.7
Average 10 years.	1483	1416	2899	25.25	1573	24.9	537	25.1	789	25.2
1914	1499	1450	2949	23.9	1541	24.0	564	23.6	844	23.8

*53 weeks.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FOR THE WHOLE BOROUGH, AND THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR 10 YEARS—1904-1913, COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1914.

Year.	Whole Borough.				Town Proper.		Portswood.		Shirley, Freemantle and Millbrook.	
	Males.	Females	Total Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.	Deaths	Death Rate.
1904	804	747	1551	14.22	931	15.1	245	12.6	375	13.4
1905	901	767	1668	15.10	1026	16.6	253	12.8	389	13.6
1906	796	748	1544	13.80	926	14.9	242	11.9	376	12.8
1907	793	752	1545	13.63	961	15.4	208	10.0	376	12.4
*1908	819	771	1590	13.60	991	15.5	237	11.2	362	11.5
1909	848	764	1612	13.88	988	15.7	229	10.6	395	12.4
1910	764	693	1457	12.39	875	13.9	215	9.7	367	11.3
1911	986	837	1823	15.23	1046	16.6	276	12.2	491	14.8
1912	842	745	1587	13.17	937	14.7	269	11.6	381	11.3
*1913	845	759	1604	12.90	928	14.2	274	11.4	402	11.4
Average 10 years	840	758	1598	13.8	961	15.3	245	11.4	391	12.5
1914	944	772	1716	13.9	1014	15.8	275	11.5	427	12.0

*53 weeks.

TABLE 3.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES FOR 10 YEARS.

Year.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
1905	1668	382	214	72	68	493	439
1906	1544	330	121	67	54	531	441
1907	1545	298	98	59	41	556	493
1908	1590	336	112	40	59	557	486
1909	1612	312	113	51	59	564	513
1910	1457	231	100	61	48	535	482
1911	1823	384	124	62	46	643	564
1912	1587	237	120	58	66	607	499
1913	1604	241	101	71	52	609	530
1914	1716	264	96	91	46	657	562

TABLE 4.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1905 TO 1914.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Enteric Fever	8	5	4	4	10	10	3	8	6	6
Small Pox	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	130	..	5	22	..	17	13	18	30	10
Scarlet Fever	10	..	2	4	5	2	5	2	2	10
Whooping Cough	19	36	18	35	42	11	18	35	10	10
Diphtheria and Croup	26	24	22	16	19	16	23	19	30	39
Influenza	15	9	26	11	19	19	17	17	20	16
Erysipelas	2	..	6	1	2	4	3	3	..	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	135	154	126	135	158	145	188	160	150	172
Tuberculous Meningitis	28	19	13	10	23	23	24	18	19	16
Other Tuberculous Disease	32	32	37	29	20	30	27	24	17	23
Cancer, malignant disease	92	102	125	108	105	135	125	109	139	125
Rheumatic Fever	5	4	5	3	7	4	3	6	2	4
Meningitis	19	24	18	14	21	10	14	14	14	15
Organic Heart Disease	114	113	151	153	129	120	158	137	158	176
Bronchitis	143	113	141	143	135	108	126	144	137	133
Pneumonia (all forms)	125	92	96	85	112	83	129	103	88	121
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	14	19	23	22	17	14	23	27	27	19
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	78	104	59	75	63	38	178	39	55	61
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	11	8	6	5	8	6	9	13	12	12
Cirrhosis of Liver	13	10	10	11	14	7	17	15	16	14
Alcoholism	4	6	9	6	4	4	8	2	1	7
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	44	56	37	35	50	43	50	56	52	52
Puerperal Fever	2	6	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1	6	3	7	5	5	4	10	8	4
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	134	106	134	130	125	110	127	88	113	137
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	31	40	35	38	44	42	49	34	49	41
Suicide	4	12	13	17	11	12	11	13	7	12
Other Diseases	425	444	417	467	462	437	469	471	440	477
Totals	1668	1544	1545	1590	1612	1457	1823	1587	1604	1716

TABLE 5.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1895—1914.

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality.			Marriages.		
	Popu- lation.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Birth Rate England and Wales.	Total Deaths	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered	South- ampton. & Wales.	Total Marri- ages.	Marri- age Rate	Marriage Rate England and Wales.
1895	71,750	2,180	30.4	30.3	1,395	18.7	18.7	111	1.53	2.21	155	161	675	18.8	15.0
1896	94,150	2,859	30.4	29.7	1,657	17.2	17.1	192	2.04	2.17	146	148	838	17.8	15.8
1897	96,500	2,937	30.4	29.7	1,711	17.3	17.4	217	2.24	2.15	156	156	848	17.6	16.0
*1898	98,950	2,945	29.8	29.4	1,756	17.3	17.6	267	2.63	2.21	153	161	791	16.0	16.2
1899	101,350	2,995	29.6	29.3	1,992	19.1	18.3	297	2.88	2.19	178	163	896	17.7	16.4
1900	103,500	2,929	28.3	28.9	1,881	17.6	18.3	163	1.51	1.99	152	154	846	16.3	15.9
1901	105,179	3,141	30.0	28.5	1,789	16.6	16.9	173	1.64	2.05	154	151	918	17.5	15.9
1902	106,601	3,152	29.1	28.6	1,726	15.7	16.3	174	1.64	1.64	124	133	966	18.1	15.8
*1903	108,022	3,165	29.4	28.4	1,557	14.1	15.4	165	1.50	1.46	114	132	883	16.3	15.6
1904	109,444	3,003	27.5	27.9	1,590	14.2	16.2	123	1.13	1.94	114	146	859	15.7	14.6
1905	110,865	2,868	26.0	27.2	1,735	15.1	15.2	275	2.49	1.52	133	128	827	14.9	15.3
1906	112,287	2,913	26.0	27.0	1,611	13.8	15.4	169	1.51	1.73	113	133	805	14.3	15.6
1907	113,708	2,757	24.3	26.3	1,572	13.6	15.0	112	0.99	1.28	108	118	827	14.5	15.8
*1908	115,130	2,971	25.4	26.5	1,642	13.6	14.7	156	1.33	1.34	113	121	867	15.1	14.9
1909	116,551	2,938	25.3	25.6	1,694	13.9	14.5	139	1.20	1.13	106	109	928	15.9	14.6
1910	117,973	2,926	24.9	25.1	1,554	12.4	13.4	94	0.80	0.99	79	106	773	13.1	14.8
1911	119,394	2,849	23.9	24.4	1,847	15.2	14.6	220	1.85	2.49	135	130	914	15.4	15.2
1912	120,891	2,806	23.3	23.8	1,587	13.2	13.3	113	0.94	..	84	95	990	16.4	15.5
*1913	122,412	2,957	23.8	23.9	1,604	12.9	13.7	122	0.98	..	82	109	1032	16.9	15.5
1914	123,948	2,949	23.9	23.8	1,716	13.9	14.0	123	1.00	..	90	105	1080	17.4	15.9

*53 Weeks.

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

TABLE 6.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.		
								Number.	Rate.		Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	116,551	2,938	2,938	25.30	1,694	14.58	82	..	320	106	1,612	13.88
1910	117,973	2,926	2,926	24.89	1,554	13.22	99	2	236	79	1,457	12.39
1911	119,394	2,849	2,849	23.94	1,847	15.52	70	46	384	135	1,823	15.23
1912	120,891	2,801	2,806	23.29	1,629	13.52	96	54	237	84	1,587	13.17
1913	122,412	2,951	2,957	23.78	1,650	13.27	91	45	241	82	1 604	12.90
1914	123,948	2,942	2,949	23.87	1,792	14.51	139	63	265	90	1,716	13.89

TABLE 7.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward.											Total cases re-moved to Hospital.				
	At Ages—Years.								Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.		Portswood.	St. Deny's.		
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																
Small-pox	2	..	87	300	36	20	5	..	15	16	18	24	26	18	25	23	30	51	73	34	96	..	..	2
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	449	1	87	300	36	20	5	..	15	17	8	5	1	1	3	..	5	3	7	2	..	..	..	292
Erysipelas	67	..	72	232	20	19	1	..	15	36	39	16	22	25	19	20	13	21	63	21	12	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	235
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	7	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	1	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	7	2	1	1	5	1	2	3	2	5	2	..	..	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	411	5	22	46	68	183	75	12	80	60	36	22	22	22	22	15	18	30	32	27	25	172	..	..
Totals	1453	59	202	636	155	261	110	30	176	158	120	77	83	76	80	61	74	114	187	99	148	722	..	..

TABLE 8.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institu- tions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
All Causes—Certified ..	1716	264	49	47	91	46	239	418	562	609
—Uncertified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	6	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	4
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	10	4	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	10	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping Cough	10	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup ..	39	..	3	12	23	1	..	..	..	32
Influenza	16	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	8	2
Erysipelas	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	172	1	2	3	6	18	79	56	7	72
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	16	2	2	4	7	..	..	1	..	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	23	7	1	3	4	1	6	..	1	15
Cancer, malignant disease ..	125	..	..	..	..	..	6	75	44	61
Rheumatic Fever	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1
Meningitis	15	4	2	..	4	..	3	2	..	3
Organic Heart Disease ..	176	..	..	..	4	4	26	69	73	38
Bronchitis	133	14	3	..	1	..	3	30	82	16
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	121	19	14	7	13	4	18	28	18	27
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	19	1	..	..	2	1	4	4	7	6
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	61	44	4	..	1	1	3	4	4	15
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	12	..	..	..	3	2	4	3	..	13
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	4	6
Alcoholism	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	52	..	..	2	2	1	12	17	18	22
Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Pre- mature Birth	137	134	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	15
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	41	3	1	2	3	2	11	13	6	35
Suicide	12	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	1
Other Defined Diseases ..	470	25	8	6	8	3	45	91	284	196
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	7	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	..
	1716	264	49	47	91	46	239	418	562	609
SUB-ENTRIES—										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (other than Broncho-pneumonia) ..	74	2	3	3	6	4	16	25	15	..

TABLE 9.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE MUNICIPAL WARDS DURING
THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.													*No settled resi.
	Town.	St. Marys.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.	
Enteric Fever ..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	4	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..
Whooping Cough ..	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Diphtheria & Croup	1	1	2	3	5	1	1	3	4	2	4	2	10	..
Influenza ..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	28	17	20	11	10	14	8	7	7	15	15	13	7	..
Tuberculous														
Meningitis ..	2	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..
Other Tuberculous														
Diseases ..	5	4	..	2	1	..	3	2	2	2	1	1	..	..
Cancer ..	17	8	15	12	9	10	6	9	8	8	9	11	2	..
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ..	..	1	5	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..
Organic Heart														
Disease ..	19	22	14	15	17	14	10	10	11	7	10	13	9	..
Bronchitis ..	19	14	18	17	4	8	9	2	11	5	6	9	9	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	22	22	11	7	5	12	10	7	4	5	6	5	3	..
Other diseases of														
Respiratory Organs	2	2	3	4	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	..
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	8	4	11	9	1	4	3	1	3	6	4	3	4	..
Appendicitis ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Alcoholism ..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nephritis & Bright's														
Disease ..	7	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	1	3	9	5	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and														
Diseases of Preg-														
nancy & Parturition	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Congenital Debility &														
Malformation (in-														
cluding Premature														
Birth) ..	23	15	21	11	2	4	10	5	5	12	11	6	11	..
Violent Death (ex-														
cluding Suicide) ..	6	10	2	10	..	2	..	1	3	4	2	1	..	..
Suicide ..	..	1	..	3	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..
Other Diseases ..	60	45	34	40	37	36	31	27	44	31	26	30	21	11
Totals ..	235	180	172	161	101	124	101	85	111	114	103	111	90	21

* In calculating death rates, the deaths in this column are allocated over the various W

TABLE 10.

The total Deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases during the year amounted to 123, 45 being of a notifiable and 78 of a non-notifiable character.

		1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	2	5	2	2	10	} Notifiable under the Infectious Disease (Notification Act, 1889). Death Rate, 0.44.
Diphtheria .. ..	..	16	23	19	30	39	
Enteric Fever ..	..	10	3	8	6	6	
Measles .. ..	..	17	13	18	30	10	} Not notifiable under the said Act. Death Rate, 0.55.
Whooping Cough ..	..	11	18	35	10	10	
Diarrhœa .. ..	..	28	158	31	44	48	
Totals .. ..	..	84	220	113	122	123	

TABLE 11.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1914 (52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1915) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES. (This Table includes deaths of "Residents" occurring in other Districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General).

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.			
												Males.	Females.				
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85				85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds	
I. GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Measles	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Scarlet Fever	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Whooping Cough	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Diphtheria	6	2	12	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	39
Influenza	...	3	1	...	1	1	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
Dysentery	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pyæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	18	44	35	38	...	7	...	...	...	...	104	68	172
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	2	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum & Intestines	2	2	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Tuberculosis of Hip Joint	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Tuberculosis of Skin (Lupus)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Rickets	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Cancer of the Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	23	10	33
	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	11	13	24

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.		
													Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95				95 and up- w'ds	
Cancer of the Skin	1	23
Cancer of Unspecified Organs	6	4
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Gout	1
Diabetes	3
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24
Addison's Disease...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lymphadenoma	1
Anæmia	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																	
Encephalitis	1
Meningitis	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
Locomotor Ataxy	4	2	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	2
Myelitis	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Spastic Paralysis	2
Laryngeal Paralysis	1
Bulbar Paralysis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paralysis Agitans	3
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	75
Cerebral Softening	1	6	7	13	29	16	3	...	...	...	29	13
Hemiplegia	4	6
Paraplegia	3	4
General Paralysis of the Insane	1	11
Epilepsy	8	10	11
	2	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	5	

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TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.				
											Males.	Females.					
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds			
Convulsions	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Cerebral Tumour	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	
Melancholia	1	...	1	
Acute Mania	1	...	1	
Mastoid Disease	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Otitis Media	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																	
Pericarditis	1	1	...	1	1	3	3	3
Myocarditis	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	
Acute Endocarditis	3	3	4	15	14	13	22	16	1	...	50	41	91	
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	5	4	4	1	...	...	7	8	15	
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	3	12	18	16	10	1	...	33	27	60	
Other Organic Disease of Heart	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	
Angina Pectoris	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	
Aneurysm	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Rupture of Artery	10	6	...	...	...	...	2	
Arterial Sclerosis	1	3	...	4	...	14	7	21	
Embolism and Thrombosis	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	3	7	
Status Lymphaticus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Hæmorrhage of Supra-renal Gland	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																	
Nasal Polypus	1	1	1	1
Laryngismus Stridulus	1	1	1	1
Laryngitis	1	1	1
Myxœdema	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis	14	3	...	1	3	9	21	32	42	65	68	133	
Broncho-Pneumonia	17	11	4	7	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	31	16	47	

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DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95		95 and up- w'ds	Males.	Females.
Pneumonia	2	3	3	6	4	6	10	15	10	11	4	...	...	42	32	74
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Asthma	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	2	7
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Stricture of Oesophagus	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Gastritis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	5	5	10
Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis	32	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	15	36
Enteritis	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
Gastro-Enteritis	10	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	10	15
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Colitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ulceration of Intestines	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	2	5
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	7
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Fistula of Rectum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Hepatitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	4	...	...	...	6	8	14
Biliary Calculi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3
Rupture of Gall-Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cholecystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.		
													Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds				
VI. NON-VENERAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																	
Acute Nephritis ...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Chronic Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	9	7	10	...	1	...	...	18	25	43
Hydronephrosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pyonephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cystitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Stricture of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Fistula of Urethra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tumour of Prostate ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Enlarged Prostate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	...	6
Endometritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.																	
Placenta Prævia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Thrombosis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Insanity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																	
Senile Gangrene ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cancerum Oris ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cellulitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Abscess ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Eczema ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pemphigus...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Pityriasis Rubra ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.
												Males.	Females.	
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds	
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.														
Inflammation of Knee	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Osteo-Myelitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
X. MALFORMATION.														
Malformation of Heart	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Malformation of Head	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningocele	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cleft Palate	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate Anus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.														
Premature Birth	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Icterus Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Injuries at Birth	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
XII. OLD AGE.														
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	66	38	6	71	132
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.														
Suicide by—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drowning	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE 11.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
												Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85				85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds
Hanging ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cutting Throat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jump from Window ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Accident—																
By Fish Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" Burns or Scalds ...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	6
" Injury by Fall ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	3	1	...	7	4	11
" Drowning ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
On Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
In Vehicular Traffic ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
On Ships, Boats, or Docks ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	8	...	8
III. ILL-DEFINED CAUSES.																
Heart Failure ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	4	2	6
Marasmus over 1 year of age ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals ...	264	49	47	91	46	91	148	191	227	257	236	63	6	944	772	1716

TABLE 12.

SHOWING MARRIAGE RATE, BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE OLD CIVIL PARISHES OF THE BOROUGH, FOR THE YEAR 1914.

District.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality (Deaths under One Year per 1000 Births registered).
Whole Borough ...	17.4	23.87	13.89	1.00	89.9
Town Proper ...		24.0	15.8	1.09	105.1
Portswood & Bitterne Park ...		23.6	11.5	1.09	76.2
Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook ...		23.8	12.0	0.76	71.1

TABLE 13.

SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN EACH OF THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1914.

Disease.	Quarter ending.				Total for Year.	Mortality.
	April 4th.	July 4th.	Oct. 3rd.	Jan. 2nd.		
Small-pox ...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever ...	55	47	93	149	344	10
Diphtheria ...	87	70	85	207	449	39
Enteric Fever ...	2	6	10	5	23	6
Puerperal Fever ...	0	1	2	1	4	2
Erysipelas ...	15	19	14	19	67	2
Total ...	160	144	204	381	889	59

TABLE 14.

SHOWING ALL DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS, ALSO TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SHIP INCLUDING ISOLATION OF CASES IMPORTED BY VESSELS AND REMOVED FROM NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

DISEASES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.	Notifications.	Admissions.
Small Pox ..	17	22	..	1	7	8	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	1	..	2	2
Cholera
Diphtheria	189	262	239	204	199	248	197	..	208	187	352	294	192	163	..	357	244	449	316
Membranous Croup	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	46	56	78	62	182	74	..	..	67	..	69	..	72	..	..	51	..	67	..
Scarlet Fever	140	68	78	165	182	536	401	..	219	219	195	186	288	246	..	177	163	344	258
Typhoid Fever	34	15	30	21	39	37	44	..	55	62	20	24	13	36	..	33	31	23	25
Puerperal Fever	4	8	1	4	2	7	1	..	4	..	4	..	5	..	..	3	..	4	..
Measles	42	..	49	..	5	..	52	6	..	4	..	25	..	22	..	..	..	..	7
Suspected Plague, Adenitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague
Chicken Pox	4	..	11	..	29	..	11	8	..	6	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	22	..	6	..	6	..	27	..	..	7	..	9	..	7	..	..	4	..	9
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	..	4	..	24	..	4	..	..	22	..	31	339	96	..	464	195	411	173
Other forms of Tuberculosis	105	..	104	9
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis
Poliomyelitis	1	..
Totals 470	468	410	422	464	494	905	737	801	610	553	508	640	574	912	584	1191	660	1405	799

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TABLE 15.

VACCINATION RETURNS.

Year.	Births.	Success- fully Vaccin- ated.	Died Unvaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible to Vaccin- ation.	Declar- ations of Cons- cientious objection	Postponed and where- abouts unknown or removed to other districts.	Total.
1892	1646	1312	178	8	...	147	*1646
1893	1701	1407	180	16	...	98	1701
1894	1796	1496	185	28	...	87	1796
1895	1874	1560	207	16	...	91	1874
1896	1912	1577	231	18	...	86	1912
1897	1886	1580	195	15	...	96	1886
1898	1847	1491	218	19	...	119	1847
1899	1802	1425	245	12	...	120	1802
1900	1751	1414	217	7	...	113	1751
1901	1821	1502	202	6	...	101	1821
1902	1739	1466	163	3	...	107	1739
1903	1697	1459	152	6	...	80	1697
1904	1683	1435	167	9	...	72	1683
1905	1543	1319	153	4	...	67	1543
1906	1570	1312	150	6	...	102	1570
1907	1504	1240	149	3	...	112	1504
1908	1585	1203	134	9	...	239	1585
1909	†2681	1889	197	14	...	581	2681
1910	†2931	1863	187	5	651	225	2931
1911	†2851	1630	263	9	771	178	2851
1912	†2823	1524	164	8	908	219	2823
1913	†2886	1364	187	6	1055	274	2886

* One Child had Small-pox.

† Returns for whole Borough.

TABLE 16.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON,
DURING THE YEAR 1914.

Month.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.		
	Mean at		Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean.		Approx. Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in Inches.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	Date.	No. of days on which .01 or more fell.	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.
							9 a.m.	9 p.m.													Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.																		
Jan. ...	30.194	30.190	30.64	1st	29.68	5th	42.8	34.1	38.4	54	9th	21	24th	0.650	0.220	29th	10	39.0	5.9	6th
Feb. ...	29.790	29.768	30.26	27th	28.63	22nd	50.5	39.9	45.2	56	14th	28	26th	4.750	0.620	21st	17	70.2	7.65	27th
March ...	29.677	29.700	30.28	31st	28.66	20th	50.7	38.8	44.8	62	31st	29	25th	4.878	0.610	9th	25	95.7	10.5	31st
April ...	30.123	30.117	30.61	26th	29.41	7th	61.0	42.7	51.9	73	{ 20th 21st }	34	8th	1.500	0.400	5th	9	231.65	12.8	28th
May ...	30.138	30.120	30.41	20th	29.51	7th	62.7	45.8	54.3	76	{ 18h 19h }	35	26th	1.365	0.430	3rd	12	202.85	14.0	21st
June ...	30.067	30.060	30.39	26th	29.63	8th	69.9	51.2	61.0	81	29th	41	8th	0.374	0.118	23rd	8	258.8	14.5	30th
July ...	29.910	29.915	30.22	9th	29.55	19th	69.2	54.8	62.0	82	1st	47	4th	2.959	1.200	19th	18	191.65	14.2	9th
August	30.056	30.060	30.37	29th	29.57	2nd	71.2	55.3	63.3	82	{ 13th 14th }	50	18th	2.775	0.500	15th	13	216.9	13.4	11th
Sept. ...	30.118	30.103	30.47	30th	29.51	12th	67.4	49.4	58.4	79	4th	36	30th	1.535	0.330	16th	8	219.45	11.65	2nd
Oct. ...	30.039	30.013	30.47	5th	29.29	31st	59.5	46.1	52.8	67	1st	34	28th	2.530	0.400	31st	16	97.75	9.3	1st
Nov. ...	29.919	29.913	30.59	18th	29.00	15th	51.1	40.1	45.6	60	4th	28	{ 19 21 24 }	3.770	0.650	30th	18	71.1	7.5	14th
Dec. ...	29.645	29.618	30.29	24th & 25th	28.76	13th	48.2	37.4	42.9	55	{ 2nd 3rd }	26	25th	*9.885	1.610	9th	24	53.65	5.6	3rd
For the year ...	29.973	29.965	30.64	1st Jan.	28.63	22nd Feb.	58.7	44.6	51.7	82	1/7/14 13-14/ 8/14	21	24th Jan.	36.971	1.610	9th Dec.	178	1748.7	14.5	30th June
For 10 years, 1905-1914	29.956	29.949	30.974	29/1/05	28.63	22/2/14	57.9	44.3	51.1	89	22/7/11	11	3/3/09	32.411	2.48	5/6/05	176	1676.3	15.5	14/6/10

Analyst's Department.

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information an account of the work done in this Department during the past year.

Section I.—Food and Drugs Acts.

The number of samples submitted under the above Acts during the year 1914 was 499.

Of this number 443 were submitted by Inspectors, 26 by residents in the Borough, 12 by residents outside the Borough, and 18 by the Borough of Newbury.

In the following tables the samples received from outside the Borough and from Newbury are not included.

The character of the samples, the number of each article submitted, and the percentage of Adulterated Samples are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Nature of Article.	Number on Register.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Adulterated Samples.
Beef	2	1	50.0
Beef Sausage	1	—	—
Butter	94	3	3.3
Cheese	34	—	—
Cocoa	1	—	—
Coffee	2	—	—
Cream	11	2	18.8
Cream of Tartar	1	—	—
Flour	6	—	—
Ginger	2	—	—
Glycerine	1	—	—
Herrings	2	1	50.0
Lard	51	—	—
Margarine	9	—	—
Milk	213	10	4.69
„ Condensed	5	—	—
Mineral Waters	8	—	—
Olive Oil	2	—	—
Pepper	12	—	—
Polony	1	—	—
Pork Sausage	1	—	—
Precipitated Sulphur	1	—	—
Rice	7	—	—
Shrimp Paste	1	—	—
Whisky	1	—	—
Totals	469	17	3.62

The adulterated samples, amount of adulteration, prosecutions, and results of proceedings are given in Table II.

TABLE II.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action taken.	Result.	
				Fines.	Costs.
Beef	—	1 part per million formaldehyde	Test sample		
Butter	316	1.56% excess of water	"		
"	317	Margarine containing 48.2 per cent. of butter fat	"		
"	318	1.8% excess of water	"		
Cream	253	0.47% boric acid	"		
"	254	0.47% "	"		
Herring	249	1.2 parts per million formaldehyde	"		
Milk	160	10.66% fat deficient	Vendor cautioned		
"	184	9.33% "	"		
"	185	3.33% "	"		
"	186	9.33% "	"		
"	220	3.66% "	"		
"	227	36.66% "	Summoned	£1 including costs	
"	285	6.11% added water	"	10/-	6/6
"	314	8.94% "	"	Dismissed on warranty	
"	p. 1	60.0% fat deficient	Private		
"	p. 19	16.66% "	"		

The total fines and costs for the year amounted to £1 16s. 6d.

The number of samples analysed is 42 less than in 1913.

MONTHLY AVERAGES.

		Fat.		Non-Fatty Solids.		Total Solids.
January	...	3.54	...	9.01	...	12.55
February	...	3.43	...	8.96	...	12.39
March	...	3.71	...	8.93	...	12.64
April	...	3.59	...	8.86	...	12.45
May	...	3.61	...	8.82	...	12.43
June	...	3.37	...	8.90	...	12.27
July	...	3.60	...	8.64	...	12.24
August	...	3.53	...	8.89	...	12.52
September	...	3.82	...	8.80	...	12.62
October	...	3.70	...	8.81	...	12.51
November	...	3.86	...	8.92	...	12.78
December	...	3.70	...	8.86	...	12.56

The month of November showed the highest percentage of fat and total solids.

January showed the highest percentage of non-fatty solids.

June produced the lowest percentage of fat and total solids, and July the lowest percentage of non-fatty solids.

COMPOSITION OF MILK SUPPLY.

Table III. shows the composition of genuine samples for the past seven years.

TABLE III.

Year ...	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
Source ...	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private	Inspectors	Private
Total Solids	12.57	12.55	12.73	12.74	12.61	12.62	12.48	12.60	12.48	12.54	12.62	13.19	12.53	12.74
Fat ...	3.67	3.68	3.82	3.87	3.71	3.76	3.72	3.77	3.63	3.64	3.71	4.33	3.66	3.73

The general averages of genuine samples were :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Total Solids...	12.56%	12.73%	12.61%	12.49%	12.48%	12.73%	12.54%
Fat ...	3.67%	3.82%	3.75%	3.73%	3.63%	3.83%	3.83%

The general average of supply for 1914 shown above is 12.54 per cent. of total solids and 3.83 per cent. fat.

The quality of the milk supply for the year is low, although only a few samples were below the limit of 8.5 per cent. non-fatty solids and 3 per cent. of fat.

In one case of adulteration the vendor escaped on warranty. Samples of milk taken in transit from the farmer who supplied the milk and gave the warranty all proved genuine and of good quality.

REMAINING ARTICLES.

These present no features of interest, or requiring comment.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Public Health (First Series, Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908.

As requested by the Local Government Board these articles are dealt with separately.

The number of articles received under these Regulations was 40, namely :—

					Samples.
Apples	...	...	...	...	2
Butter	...	...	...	...	28
Cream	...	...	...	...	2
Haricot Verts	...	...	...	...	1
Lard substitutes	...	...	...	...	6
Tongue (tinned)	...	...	...	...	1

APPLES.

These were submitted on account of a blue coating. Examination showed copper to the amount of 0.0169 grain per apple. The apples were free from arsenic.

BUTTER.

Of the 28 samples examined only one was free from boric acid.

The boric acid in the remaining samples ranged from 0.12 to 1.1 per cent. One brand which contained 0.9 per cent. in the first sample fell gradually to 0.15 per cent. in the last sample received.

CREAM.

Both samples were genuine "Preserved Cream."

HARICOT VERTS.

These contained copper equal to 0.07 grains per pound.

LARD SUBSTITUTES.

The first batch of this article were reported to consist of cocoa-nut oil and palm kernel oil, but this description was incorrect. The character of the fatty matter was entirely different from a mixture such as stated.

The second batch was covered by the broad description of "Seed Oils."

They all contained water ranging in amount from 7.2 to 10.4 per cent.

TONGUE (TINNED).

The tongue contained tin equal to 1.42 grains per pound.

RAG FLOCK ACT.

Nine samples of Rag Flock were submitted, and they all complied, as to cleanliness, with the requirements of the Act.

SECTION II.—GENERAL.

The samples received were :—

	Samples.
Borough Engineer's Department	6
Medical Officer's Department	101
Police	9
Private	25
Waterwork's Department	6
Water for hardness	1.014
Total	1,161

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The six samples were sewage effluent, and were reported upon to the Borough Engineer.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The articles analysed were samples of water from the Borough supplies, and from wells supplying houses in the Borough.

The water from the three sources, namely, the Corporation Waterworks at Otterbourne, the South Hants Company Waterworks at Timsbury, and the same Company's Works at Twyford, has been of the highest standard of purity on all occasions.

The water from the wells has been reported as unfit for drinking purposes, and the matter has been dealt with by the Medical Officer.

POLICE.

The work for the Police was toxicological, and required the attendance of the Analyst in the Police Court and at the Assizes.

PRIVATE.

The articles received from private sources were :—

						Samples.
Bitumen	...	...	..	...	...	1
Cocoa-nut oil	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gascolite	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hair lotion	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paint	...	...	...	...	...	2
Phosphate of lime	...	...	...	...	...	1
Toxicological	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water	...	...	...	...	...	12

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT.

Six samples of water were examined and reported upon.

WATER FOR HARDNESS.

The result of the examination of the hardness of the Borough supplies are summarized in the following Table :—

SUMMARY OF HARDNESS FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Source.				Hardness.		
				Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Otterbourne—Oxford Avenue	...	...		13.14°	3.00°	8.92°
South Hants—Bitterne Park	...	...		15.45°	5.17°	8.06°
Do. Albany Road	...	...		14.08°	5.32°	9.67°

	£	s.	d.
Fees received for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914	49	6	6
Fees outstanding on Dec. 31, 1914	...	2	16 0

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	499
Public Health Regulations	...	...	...	...	40
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	...	9
General	...	...	...	...	1,161
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	1,709
					—

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. BRIERLEY,

Public Analyst.